The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

ONE AND ONE.

Two little girls are better than one,
Two little boys can double the fun,
Two little birds can build a fine nest,
Two little arms can love mother best.
Two little ponies must go to a span:
Two little pockets has my little man,
Two little eyes to open and close,
Two little ears and one little nose,
Two little elbows, dimpled and sweet,
Two little shoes, on two little feet,
Two little lips and one little chin,
Two little cheeks with a rose shut in:
Two little shoulders, chubby and strong,
Two little legs running all day long.
Two little prayers does my darling say,
Twice does he kneel by my side each day—
Two little folded hands, soft and brown,
Two little eyelids cast meekly down—
And two little angels guard him in bed,
"One at the foot, and one at the head."

—Mary Mapes Dodge, in St. Nicholas for September.

FROM THE GREEK OF MELEAGER.

I.

Fill to the brim, and speak the name
Of Heliodora—let the same
Sweet word be uttered o'er and o'er,
With every drop at thou dost pour.
Oh, give it to the gentle breeze
That loves and woos the list'ning trees;
Repeat the sound until every ear
The soft melodious name shall hear.

II.

Bring me the garland—faded wreath!
Still fragrant in its lingering breath.
'Tis one that Heliodora twined
Last eve her beauteous brow to bind;
Come, crown me with those dying flowers,
All eloquent of vanished hours,

III.

Oh, mark the Rose's glistening tear
That flows from one no longer here;
The tender buds, so sad and lone,
Bewails my Heliodora gone.

—W. H. W., in The Galaxy for September.

MAGNANIMITY.

FROM THE ARABIC, BY RACHEL POMEROY.

Outside his camp, one day,
Asleep the Prophet lay.

Suddenly he woke, and lo!
Above him stood his foe,

Stood Durther with drawn blade,
"Who is there now," he said,

"Mohammed, thee to save
From Durther and the grave!" !

"Allah!" the Prophet cried,
Whereat, awe-terrified,

A quake at that dread word,
Durther let fall his sword.

Mohammed stretched his hand,
And holding nigh the brand:

"Who Durther now can save
From Allah and the grave!"

"Alas! lord, no one." Then
Thy weapon take again.

"And from Mohammed learn
Mercy to show in turn!"

Thenceforth, the legend ends,
These two were always friends.

IN AN HOUR.

I.

ANTICIPATION.

I'll take the orchard path," she said,
Speaking lowly, smiling slowly:
The brook has dried within its bed,
The hot sun flung a flame of red
Low in the West, as forth she sped.

Across the dried brook-course she went,
Singing lowly, smiling slowly;
She scarcely saw the sun that spent
It's fiery force in swift descent—
She never saw the wheat was bent.

The grasses parched, the blossoms dried;
Singing lowly, smiling slowly,
Her eyes amidst the drouth espied
A Summer pleasance far and wide;
With roses and sweet violets pied.

II.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

But homeward coming all the way,
Sighing lowly, pacing slowly,
She knew the best wheat withering lay,
She saw the blossoms dry decay,
She missed the brooklet's play.

A breeze had sprung from out the South,
But, sighing lowly, pacing slowly,
She only felt the burning drouth;
Her eyes were hot, and parched her mouth:
Yet sweet the wind blew from the South!

And when the wind brought welcome rain,
Still sighing lowly, pacing slowly,
She never saw the lifting grain,
But only—a lone orchard lane,
Where she had waited all in vain!

—Nora Perry, in Scribner's for September.

REJECTED

Ambition sways in scores of ways
Her kingdom of aspiring men,
And I once dreamed to win my bays
With what I deemed a gifted pen.
It was my aim to claim a name
In lofty Literati's ranks,
But editors, those guards of fame,
To all my efforts said the same
Depressing words, "Decline with thanks."

I used to write burlettas bright
In sparkling dialogue and terse,
Or tragedies as dark as night,
In all the dignity of verse.
And oft my lays in nature's praise
Have sung of groves and vales and banks
And meads, where peaceful cattle graze:
But all my songs and all my plays
Were cruelly "Declined with thanks."

And, Heaven knows, I've penned in prose
A thousand chapters of romance,
With lover's woes, and felon's throes,
And sailor's wreck, and soldier's lance,
And miser's greed, and pauper's need.
And schoolboy's escapades and pranks,
Though it was very hard, indeed,
To write what others ne'er might read,
But what would be "Declined with thanks."

In Fiction spurned, I bravely turned
To make another, better start,
To try if laurels might be earned
In Science, History or Art.
And so I wrote in vein of Grote,
Of Rankine on mysterious cranks,
Of Ruskin too; but all the note
I gained was these sad words I quote,
These dreadful words, "Declined with thanks."

Now weary, I, with tear and sigh
Hearsed from the chasms of despair,
Write these last lines in memory
Of sweetness spent on "desert air."
O, Literature I'm sure has fewer
Prizes than unhappy blanks,
And points this homily demure,
That authorlings must oft endure
The buffet of "Declined with thanks."

—Figaro.

THIRTY THOUSAND portraits of the Prince Imperial, made by a new process, have been seized in Paris. They were printed on cards which seemed to be blank; but if the cards were wet with water a photograph of the Prince became apparent in a few seconds.

LUCY HOOPER writes from Paris to the Philadelphia Press that Millie Christina, the "two-headed nightingale," is on the point of marriage, the happy man being a very rich Englishman. The marriage, it is said, will take place at Avignon.

JOHN OGDEN'S LAST BET.

John Ogden had contracted a very bad habit; a dangerous and sinful habit. Had any one suggested to him a game of cards for money he would not have listened; and yet he was growing to be a gambler, notwithstanding. His sin was that of betting, and it had so grown upon him that he would bet upon the result of things most trivial or most grave. He was a young man, not more than eight-and-twenty, with a wife and two children—a true and loving wife, and children bright and good. And John was a good, kind husband, and an even-tempered, indulgent father. He was a bookkeeper in a mercantile house, upon a salary more that sufficient for all his proper wants.

John Ogden's betting had come to be a matter of emphasis and determination. The habit had so fastened itself upon him that he could bet offhand, and pay a loss, or take a winning as a matter of course.

"Susan," he said one evening with a radiant face, "I have won fifty dollars to day."

"How?" aked the wife, with a shadow on her face.

"I bet fifty dollars that Popkins would be elected over Shumway, and he was elected handsomely."

"Whom did you bet with, John?"

"With Charles Ashcroft."

"And you took his fifty dollars?"

"Certainly—why shoudn't I? He fairly lost."

"And you, I suppose, fairly won."

"Of course I did."

"And do you think Charles Ashcroft was able to bear the loss?"

"That isn't my look out."

"I'm sorry, John. I wish you would put away that habit. Only evil can come of it."

"Pshaw!"

"Evil has already come, John. Your heart is growing callous and hard. Time was when you could not have taken fifty dollars from a poor needy family without a feeling of shame and compunction."

"Hold on Susan! I don't want another lecture. I know what I'm up to. You don't know so much of the world as I do."

And with this John Ogden took his hat and went out—went out like a coward, knowing that if he entered into argument with his wife, she would twist him into a labyrinth from which he could only escape by an angry bolt

Half an hour later Peter Cartwright came in. He was a year or two older than John, and was Susan's cousin—only a cousin by blood, but as they had been brought up from early childhood together, they were life and love. Peter sat down, and chatted awhile, and found her cousin not so cheerful as usual.

"You are not well, Susan?"

"I am well in body, Peter, but sore at heart."

"What is it?"

"I fear not to speak to you freely. I am worrying about John. His habit of betting is taking deeper and deeper root. To-day he has won fifty dollars from Charles Ashcroft on the result of an election. Last week he won forty dollars on the race-course. I knew his temperament. He is headstrong and impulsive. Can you not see the danger?"

"Yes, Susan. I have seen it this long time, but have not dared to speak of it. If John were cold-blooded and calculating he might occasionally bet with danger only of doing wrong to those from whom he won money, but as it is, with his impulsive mercurial temperament, there is other danger."

"I wish you could influence him, Peter."

"I wish I could; but I fear he would not listen."

Cartwright took out his watch, and said he must be going. He had left a friend at the Ashton House, and must go back to him.

"I came down," he added, "to get John to call up with him. You remember Frank Powers?"

"Certainly," said Susan, with a brightening eye. "I was reading of him in the paper last night. He has been made a colonel."

"Yes," returned Peter, "and has come minus an arm, lost at Antietam."

"I should like to see him."

"He shall call. He will be glad, I know."

Peter had arisen and gone as far as the door, where he stopped and turned.

"Susan," he said, "I have an idea, isn't John saving money with which to pay off the mortgage on his house?"

"Yes. He has almost enough. The mortgage is eleven hundred and fifty dollars, and he has a thousand of it in bank."

"Don't say anything to him that I have been here, and say nothing about Colonel Powers."

"But—Peter—"

"Trust me, Susan. I think I see a way to give him a lesson. Hold your peace and await the result."

On the following day Peter Cartwright met John Ogden in the store, and informed him of the arrival of Colonel Powers.

"And he wants to see you, old fellow. Will you go up with me this evening?"

"Certainly, I will," replied John gladly. "How is he?"

"Comfortable, considering. He has had a hard time of it, though. You knew he had lost an arm?"

"I heard of his being wounded at Antietam. And so the arm had to come off?"

"Yes."

"Which—"

"Excuse me, John. I have an appointment to keep at the bank. I will call for you this evening."

"All right. I'll be re ready."

And in the evening Peter called, and the two went together to the hotel. They found Colonel Powers in his private room, seated in an easy chair, looking somewhat pale and worn.

"Frank, my dear fellow, how are you?" cried John, advancing.

"John, old boy, I am glad to see you. You'll excuse me not rising. I am pretty well, but not so strong as I have been."

"Keep your seat, Frank. I am glad to see you back alive; and I'm sure you'll pick up in time."

The empty coat sleeve, dangling over the arm of the chair was eloquent, and John's eyes moistened as he fixed his gaze upon it.

And yet the conversation flowed pleasantly after a time. The colonel had much to tell and his hearers were willing to listen.

John rose to depart first. He had told his wife that he should not be out late. Cartwright would remain a while longer.

On the day following this visit, Peter and John met in the street close by the bank where the latter had come to deposit for his employers. Peter had evidently been waiting and watching.

"Are you going to lunch, John?"

"Yes. Will you come with me?"

"I will if you'll lunch with me."

The lunch-room was near at hand, and while they ate they talked of Frank Powers and his adventures, and also of his mishaps.

"He ought to be thankful, though," remarked Peter, "that it was his left arm that was taken instead of his right."

John Ogden looked up curiously.

"Eh, Peter?"

"I say Frank ought to be thankful that they took his left arm instead of his right."

"You mean that for a joke?"

"How?"

"Why, Frank lost his right arm, to be sure."

"You are mistaken, John. His right arm is safe and sound. It is the left arm that is gone."

"Peter, are you in earnest?" Do you mean it?"

"Do you mean to say that Frank Powers has lost his left arm, and that his right arm is intact?"

"I do say exactly so."

John pressed the ends of his fingers upon his brow, and called up to mind the picture as he had seen it on the previous evening. He remembered just where the empty sleeve had dangled, and he remembered that the opposite arm had been whole.

"Peter," he finally said, slowly and emphatically, "Frank Powers has lost his right arm!"

"You are mistaken, John."

"Do you think so?"

"I know you are mistaken."

"I'd like to bet you something on it," said John, with a decisive gesture.

"I'll bet you anything you like, my dear fellow, so that you make it an object."

"I'll bet anything you like," John answered.

"John ain't sure enough to bet a thousand dollars?"

"A thousand?"

"I thought it would shake your confidence in yourself," nodded Peter with a smile.

John Ogden started to his feet, and brought his hands down with a slap upon the table.

"Dare you bet a thousand dollars, Peter?"

"Yes."

"You'll lose it."

"I am able."

"I'll go it. The bet is made. Will you hold here while I go and get the money?"

John hurried away to the bank and drew out his thousand dollars and with it returned to the lunch-room flushed and excited. A mutual friend was called, to whom the case was stated.

"I bet a thousand dollars," said John, "that Colonel Frank Powers has lost his right arm, and that his left arm is whole."

"And I," said Peter, "bet the same amount that Colonel Frank Powers has lost his left arm, and that his right arm is whole."

The money was deposited in the hands of the mutual friend, with instructions that he should pay it to the winner. And then they agreed that the three should go at once to the hotel and settle the matter.

Twelve months before this time John Ogden would not have bet so large a sum under any circumstances; but the habit had indeed grown upon him.

Arrived at the hotel, the three were admitted to the colonel's presence.

"Ah boys, I am glad to see you. I am feeling much better to-day. John, old fellow, I can get up for you now. How are you?"

And Colonel Frank Powers arose, and extended his hand—his right hand—and when John felt its grasp he found it true flesh and blood, warm and pulsating. He staggered back with a groan.

"You will excuse us, Colonel," said Peter; "but John and I had a little dispute. He thought you had lost your right arm."

"O, no," returned Powers, smiling. "Thank heaven, my right arm is spared me," extending his good right hand; "but this poor stump is all that is left of its fellow," pointing to the empty sleeve that hung by his left side. John got away as soon as he could. In the lower hall the two thousand dollars was paid over to Peter Cartwright.

"I am sorry you lost your money, John," the latter said, as he put the bank notes in his pocketbook, "but I think I won it fair.

"It's all right, Peter." And John tried to smile as he said so, but he could not do it.

A miserable man was John Ogden that afternoon; and more miserable was he when he went to his home in the evening. His wife asked him what was the matter, but he would not tell her; and when she pressed him he was angry. He could not—he dared not—tell her that the savings of years—the money that was to have paid for their precious home—had been swept away in a moment—swept away by an act of his own sin and folly.

That night he slept not a wink. On the following morning, pale and shaking, he started to go away from his home without his breakfast. On his door-step he was met by Cartwright's clerk, who handed him a sealed packet.

"It's from Mr. Cartwright sir."

"Do you wait for an answer?"

"No, sir."

John went back into the house, and broke the seal, and opened the packet. He found within one thousand dollars in crisp bank notes and a folded letter. He opened the letter, and read:

"Dear John—With this I send you back your thousand dollars. I won the money as honestly as gambling bets are often won, yet I did not win it fairly. Frank and I deceived you on purpose. On your first visit his right arm was hid beneath his coat, and his wooden arm was strapped on. As he did not rise from his chair the deception was perfect. You found him on your second visit as he really was, only the wooden arm had been laid aside.

"Forgive me, John, and believe that I had an aim in this, which God grant my be fulfilled. Peter.

"P. S.—I should like that this subject should never be referred to between us. Please me in this, won't you?"

"Dear John, what is it?"

Susan had come in, and as she spoke she put her arms around her husband's neck and kissed him. He returned the kiss.

"Not now, Susan," he said huskily. "I will tell you some time."

"But you will come and eat some breakfast?"

"If you won't ask any more questions—yes."

The blow had been a severe one, and the effect of the shock did not quickly pass away. But John Ogden revived in time; and when he told to his wife the secret of his trouble on that unhappy night, he was prepared to give her a great and lasting joy by adding that he had made his last bet.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

SUMMER DRESSES.

As the summer attains its greatest heat, something of its deep tints appears in the costumes worn at Saratoga and by the seaside. There are vivid carmine roses, the deep ponceau red of poppies and fuchsias, and double scarlet geraniums for floral garniture; while toilets of most delicate tints now have belts, bows and even "bracelets" of ribbon of darkest ponceau, or of damson blue, plum color, or the still deeper hue called black-blue. It may be only a bird's wing or its breast plumage, a tuft of game feathers, or perhaps a single crimson rose, but somewhere in the toilette some touch of brilliant color marks the change between the pale monotone dresses of early spring and those of the now waning summer. Among such gay toilettes is a "Casino" costume, with black silk skirt and long simple overdress of black Mexicaine, trimmed with jabot and ruffles of valenciennes lace headed by clusters of scarlet poppies and ripe wheat tied with cordons of blue ribbon. The Charles I. Leghorn flat with wide dented brim has a black velvet band, with shells of Valenciennes lace holding poppies and wheat. Another Frenchy dress for dinner and afternoon is of drab Chambery gauze, satin striped, with flounced skirt and polonaise trimmed with long-looped bows of carmine ribbon down the front loops and ends on each shoulder, with half bretelle and sash bows behind, and a bracelet of the ribbon tied around each sleeve between elbow and wrist, and fastened by a coquettish bow. A third dress worn at the seaside has a skirt of pervenche silk, trimmed with shirred flounces, worn with basque: deep apron of ecru challi, edged with yak lace and insertion of the same shade, and ornamented with velvet ribbon of the color of the skirt.

Among the evening tollettes worn at fashionable summer resorts something of quaintness, some revival of the antique or of mediæval styles is attempted. For instance, there are the chatelaine bodies, buttoned behind, plain as a corset over the hips and, whether pointed or round, edged with a flounce of lace after a fashion seen in old portraits. There is also the chatelaine bag, which is swung low, and made to loop the side of the court train or long overskirt. Pompadour necks and Continental vests are again revived, and there are many lace and muslin fichus worn folded over the breast in Marie Antoinette fashion.

BEADED CUIRASSES AND APRONS.

The furnishing stores have lately imported in boxes grenadine cuirasses and aprons in lozenge, diamond figures, and stripes, richly beaded with jet, and sold unmade at prices varying from $18 to $45. These cuirasses are simply sleeveless basques, fitted plainly to the figure. Foreign correspondents talk of the cuirass as a prominent feature of summer toilettes, and predict that it will be the popular garment of autumn and winter dresses. We have begun to weary here of this sleeveless jacket, but it is predicted that it will have new and attractive features in the next season's importations. It is to be made of velvet, of silk, or of cashmere, and heavily beaded in clusters and in stripes, like those now seen of lace and grenadine, and will have an apron overskirt to match. Modistes have already imported heavy black gros grain, with jet beads sewed on to outline diamonds, and of this the cuirass will be made. The reign of jet, blue steel and embroidery is not yet at its height, if the predictions of modistes and milliners are to be confided in.

The low necked cuirass will be worn for evening dresses. It will be made of colored silks for white muslin and gauze dresses, and of dark velvet for light silks.

THE VIOLIN BODICE.

A novelty in vogue abroad for dresses of two shades, or else of contrasting colors, is a basque called the violin bodice, from a fancied resemblance to that instrument made by the arrangement of the different shades. The darkest shade forms the entire basque, or it may only cover the basque lining in vest shape in front, crossing over the shoulders half their depth from the neck down, and extending down the back in the same shape as the vest, but narrower. The remainder of the lining, viz., under the arms, on the hips, and over the lower half of the shoulders to the armhole, is then covered with the lighter shade, and the trimming of lace or plaiting edges the lighter part. It is a matter of taste whether the sleeves are light or dark. The skirt is of the darker shade, trimmed with alternate flounces of the different shades, and has a light over-skirt, or else an apron and sash. This is an excellent plan for remodeling an old silk with new material, or else for combining two partly worn dresses.

VELVET STRIPED SILKS.

Gros grains striped with velvet of the same shade are announced by merchants as among the handsomest fabrics expected from the Lyons looms for winter dresses. The stripes vary in width, being sometimes only a third of an inch wide, in others half-inch stripes of velvet are set an inch apart and a third pattern has alternate stripes of velvet and silk, each stripe an inch wide. It is said that some costumes will contain stripes of three different widths; the narrowest stripes for the basque, the second size for the apron, and the largest for the side-plaited flounces of the lower skirt. An elegant dress of this velvet-striped silk made by Worth shows something of the novel and odd combinations of color mentioned last week. It is a dinner dress with skirt and sleeves of drab silk; basque, tablier and over-skirt of nut-brown striped velvet; and trimmings of palest pearl-colored silk in knife-plaitings and facings. The bottom of the silk skirt is cut out in square blocks that are faced with pearl silk, and a knife-plaited flounce of pearl silk sewed underneath shows between the squares. The tablier is formed of brown plaitings, showing the velvet stripe on each plait, alternating with rows of pearl-colored silk plaiting. The over dress drapes the back breadths only, and is confined to the side seams by a sort of shell jabot frill of the velvet with pearl lining; bows of the same are down the middle of the front breadth. The velvet basque has a square neck, postillion plaits showing pearl silk facing and plain piped edges. The coat sleeves of drab silk have a plaited velvet frill around the wrist and a bracelet of pearl color. White tulle is folded in the square throat, and crepe lisse plaitings (crimped first, then side-plaited) are around the wrists.

MANTLES AND CAPES.

It is said an effort will again be made in the fall to bring mantles into favor. Already at the summer resorts many day wraps are fichus of gauze, or guipure, or Valenciennes lace, but these are only seen on ultra fashionable people. Sacques and looser paletots are always in favor with the million, and are now being made in cashmere, silk and velvet by such furnishing houses as have commenced their preparations for autumn. French correspondents talk of the "coachman's cape" as a late invention of Worth's and one that he declares shall become the fashion. It is worn with a polonaise of woolen material, of which it is a part, and consists of two polonaises, one light, the other dark, the lower one falling just to the middle of the back. A similar double cape has been introduced here before, and failed to become popular, as it gives a round-shouldered look to the straightest figure.

AUTUMN COLORS.

Foreign authorities also speak of the expected success of the dark black-blue shades, which have more color than blue-black, and must not be confounded with it. Another promising color is the dahlia, described as of rich reddish-violet hue.

PLAIDS AND CHECKS.

Fashion journals also assert positively that plaids, checks and cross-bars will be revived next season. Bazar readers were informed last spring that twilled silks of such patterns were imported by leading modistes; but the supply was small, and was soon exhausted by leaders of fashion who have appeared in these dresses at the summer resorts. Whether they will be popularized in the fall, and become generally worn, yet remains to be seen. —[Harper's Bazar.

THE BLACK HILLS.

SEVEN THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SEA—A VALLEY OF FLOWERS—CAMPED WITHIN THE CLOUDS.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune with Gen. Custer's expedition, thus writes from "Camp No. 23, Black Hill, Floral Valley, July 26th."

For once grumblers against camps and country were hushed by their own confession. I know no more powerful testimony to the charm of the valley than this general acquiescence, silent or expressed. It would be amusing indeed, and an original contribution to criticism, to record the profane encomiums which illiteral enthusiasts bestowed on this new Florida. The same inadmissible adjectives which were used as prefixes to the most blasphemous curses against the barren wastes of Dakota were now transferred to the dialect of praise. But there was no mistaking the difference in sentiment.

This side of California I have never seen such variety and abundance in a floral display. Lilies, roses, blue bells, asters, sunflowers, geraniums, flowering pea, monk's hood, jupen, flax, primroses, and many flowers that I cannot name, were mingled and repeated in artless and exuberant profusion. Scarcely moving from his seat on the ground, Gen. Forsyth collected seventeen different species of flowers. One of the commonest and most admired in the whole pasture is a beautiful white lily with a beaded throat, first noticed by Dr. Williams, which is not described in the botany books, and which none of us have met in the East. A bright pink and a white geranium, the former present in great abundance, seem to be undescribed varieties of the *geranium maculatum*. A number of other flowers found will have to be reserved until our return for exact classification. Nor had nature forgotten her function as caterer. Gooseberries, raspberries, juneberries (*amelanchior canadensis*,) large and sweet, and occasionally a few strawberries were found on the hillsides and freely eaten.

Our camp last night was, by common consent, the loveliest of the trip, indeed the only one which, up to the that time, deserved the title. Our tents were pitched on each side of the valley at the basis of the including hills, embowered in a grove of young aspens. This morning camp was moved at the usual hour. The thermometer was nearly down to freezing point when we sat down to breakfast at 3:30 o'clock. Thin ice was actually found on some of our rubber blankets. But still the flowers never seemed to droop or chill. They are better used than we this mountain air. Huge camp fires at night, and in the morning before sunrise, are not only comforts but necessaries. We find too, in this rarified air that any little exertion or climbing a hill makes us puff and blow like so many asthmatics.

Our march of twelve miles up the valley to-day was simply delightful. The hills, which at the entrance of the valley almost shut it in, leaving but a narrow passage 75 or 100 yards wide, receded slightly from each other, but still greatly exceed in hight the width of the valley. The flora seemed even to increase in richness and abundance. The little rill scarcely two feet wide at our camp last night, and which a little further down was lost in the soil, and only marked by a greener growth of grass, began to increase in size and volume as we ascended the valley. It seemed strange indeed that the stream should grow deeper, broader and more voluminous as we ascended than it was below. It was one of the enchantments of the valley. Prosaic observation broke the spell by noting that the sandy, porous stream bed of the lower valley gave place gradually to a hard, constant smooth rock bed, over which the water flowed clear, cold and colorless, as perfect as water could be. About six miles up the stream we found a clear, beautiful spring with a temperature of 44½ degrees. Six miles further up the stream it suddenly disappeared, but the disappearance was only temporary—a little game of "hide and go to seek"—for we found it higher up diving into several tributary rills, fed by mossy springs, the water half a degree lower in temperature than the spring six miles below. As we ascended the valley, one band which favors us every morning with a variety of selections played "How so fair" and "The Mocking Bird." We forgot the mocking bird in listening to the mocking hills which played an echo fuge with the band. The effect was beautiful indeed. Never before had the echoes sung to Hoffmann or Flotow, but they never missed a note in their response. During our march a large crane was seen on rocky ledge. Presently it flew down into the valley. The column was halted and Gen. Custer with his rifle advanced under cover of the bushes and read the poor bird his death warrent. His wings measured from tip to tip were nearly seven feet long. Soon after one of our Indians caught a young crane alive, which was added to our Central Park collection.

Camp was made by the advance at 11 o'clock. The train, having to bridge the stream many times, did not arrive till some four hours later. Meanwhile the turged clouds above came down to visit us and bathed the hills in a heavy mist. We were really camped within the clouds. The barometer marks 23.17. We must now be nearly 7,000 feet above The Tribune counting-room. The clouds have gone again and the sun is glimmering on the hill-tops. I am setting at the door of my tent, looking out upon this lovely vale, no longer nameless or unknown. Floral vale is the merited title which Gen. Custer has conferred upon it. Myriads of lilies, bluebells, and geraniums vie with each other in beauty and abundance in the landscape before me. Two days ago its charm was unknown and untraversed by the white man. Only now and then an Indian trespassed on its quietude. Is Nature a spendthrift that she lavished so abundantly her treasures on this distant solitude? Is there sadness in the thought that so many flowers were "born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air?" No; there is no loss, no wastage, no unrequited beauty here. How sweetly Emerson, in his tribute to the flower which he found in the woods, has anticipated all questioning:

Rhodora, if the sages ask thee why
This charm was wasted on the earth and sky,
Dear, tell them that if eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is it own excuse for being.
Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose,
I never thought to ask, I never knew;
But in my simple ignorance suppose
The self-same Power that brought me there brought you.

FARM NOTES.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

A circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, the general agent of the American Emigrant Company, gives the following:

The company have already 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from 50 to 200 head.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary that roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1, following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count every day.

5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means in the Spring.

8. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.

9 Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

11. Separate all weak or thin or sick, from those strong in the Fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wounds and if it is fly time apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs.

15. Cut tag-locks in early spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

PUMPKINS FOR COWS—ORCHARD GRASS.

A writer to the Canada Farmer says: "Pumpkins are excellent food for milch cows in the fall. They come too late in the season to increase the quality of milk very much, but they will improve it in richness, and the butter in flavor and yield. They should not be fed too lavishly, especially at first. Fifty pounds of ripe pumpkins per day, in two feeds, would be economically used.

"'Orchard grass can be procured at all leading seed stores. Two bushels of seed are required to the acre. It is a good grass to mix with timothy for pasture but not for meadow, as timothy is some ten days later in ripening.

Orchard grass ripens at the same time as red clover, and hence it mixes best with that plant for hay. It is remarkable for enduring drought, and for the rapidity with which it springs up again after being cropped. It produces excellent milk, and yields a large amount of feed. It is one of the best grasses in use, and ought to be more generally cultivated. It is the best sown in the fall with winter grain, and winter rye is one of the very best grains to seed down with it."

SMUT PREVENTIVE.

Farmers that have smutty wheat should not sow such wheat without picking it.

To prepare seed-wheat for sowing: Make a weak brine, or, better yet, have urine kept in an out-of-the-way place to wet the seed. One gallon of brine will be sufficient for each bushel of wheat. The brine should not be too strong. I prefer the urine because it gives more vigor to the young wheat plant.

While wetting the seed shovel the pile from side to side until every kernel of wheat is wet. Then add slaked lime, one bushel for each ten bushels of wheat. Seed wheat should be prepared in the evening for the next day's sowing. In the morning before bagging the seed, wet the pile until the lime adheres to the wheat. This prevents dust while sowing.—[Cor. Western Rural.

PRUNING TREES.

The Prairie Farmer says: "When it is desirable to throw a tree or an orchard into fruiting, because of wood growth being very vigorous without fruit buds, remedies may be practiced. Ceasing cultivation and sowing the ground to clover or grass often works well, but must not be continued too long. Root pruning, hacking the trees and pinching or shortening in the young shoots have the same effect, but practically we should prefer ceasing cultivation and seeding down. Severe summer pruning would perhaps produce such results, but is too severe upon the vitality of the tree. Trees not pruned at all often bear earlier than others."

A HANDY GARDEN ROLLER.

Take a joint of stove-pipe, 6, 7 or 8 inches in diameter; set one end upon an inch board, and with a scratch-awl or pencil mark around on the inside; reverse the pipe and mark the other end. Then with a pair of compasses find the center of these two wheels, and strike around their circumference, allowing for the iron. Saw or cut them true and round; bore a hole with a bit in their centers, to receive a shaft of half-inch round iron about three inches longer than the length of pipe. Now fit in one of these heads, and upset the sheet-iron pipe over it enough to hold it firmly in place. Put the shaft in and set the whole end on the ground, taking care that the shaft stands true; and lastly put in a quart or two of dry sand, and stamp it hard with a suitable rammer, repeating the operation till the pipe is full to within one inch of the top. Fit in the other head with the shaft in place; upset the iron over it as before, and you have a roller as serviceable as one of all iron, and at almost no cost. To fit it for use, make a box of inch stuff; fit a handle to it, sloping at an angle of 20 degrees from its bottom board; put a cross head to the end of it, and for a garden or walk roller this can not be beaten. If wanted heavier, it can be loaded with brickbats or earth; and for wheeling stones or rubbish off garden or lawn or newly plowed or spaded grounds, it will be pronounced by all who try it "tip-top." Any man or boy who can use a saw, plane and hammer, can make one in a few hours, and with decent care it will last as many years.—[Cor. Country Gentlemen.

VARIETIES.

NEVER garter below the knee, say the woman's dress reformers.

CASES of death by hydrophobia it is proposed to publish under the head of "Bituary."

"PREPARED LAUDANUM" is the name under which the prohibited is sold at the drug stores in Bennington, Vt.

ACCORDING to a New York paper, a prayer room in private houses, fitted up ecclesiastically, is the latest fashionable novelty.

"AH! Ladies," said an old epicure, as he opened a bottle of wine, "what is more delightful than the popping of the champagne cork?" The popping of the question!" unanimously cried the ladies.

SOME friend was remonstrating with Clarke, the actor, about his profanity, and quoted the Scriptural injunction, "Swear not at all." "I don't," said Clarke; "I only swear at those who offend me."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 22, 1874

KING WHITE commands against King black in Mississippi.

IF there is to be a war of races, we we want it distinctly understood that we are on the side of the white man.

A PETITION is being circulated in the Fourth District of Philadelphia, asking Hon. A. K. M'Clure to become the regular Republican candidate for the State Senate.

GRANT'S party in North Carolina fared badly at the recent election. It succeeded in electing but one member of Congress and he is as black as the ace of spades.

MR. LOUIS BLODGETT of the Philadelphia Custom House has been transferred to Washington to look after the statistics of the Treasury. He will have an ample field.

MERCANTILE Library Hall, one of the largest and finest buildings of its kind in the country, has been secured for the sessions of the Democratic State Convention which assembles in this city on the 26th inst.

AT Long Branch on Wednesday, Grant was asked if he was a candidate for a third term. He replied that he had nothing to say on the subject. How cruel to keep the organs so long in suspense.

IT is a good thing to have a brother-in-law after all. Marshal Bazaine says that his brother-in-law aided in his escape from St. Margurite. Perhaps Grant has been unjustly blamed in fixing the value of brothers-in-law.

VOTERS should not forget that the limit of time for registering will expire on the 3d of September, after which the lists of registration will be closed. If you do not wish to lose your vote, see that you are registered at once. Do not delay the matter.

"GATH" of the Chicago Tribune beat all the New York newspaper men in gathering up the Tilton letters. He filled four newspaper pages with them at a single dash, and yet we doubt whether his enterprise has added anything to the marital *belle letters* of this age or any other age.

THE Evening Telegraph has not yet said one word in favor of Gen. Garfield, who said that his vote did not make the Grab Bill a law, but Grant's signature did. It supports the defiant grabber, Negley and why not the notorious Credit Mobilier bribe taker and salary grabber, Garfield?

GEN. GARFIELD of the Western Reserve District, like Gen. Negley, has succeeded in securing a re-nomination for Congress. He is notorious as a Credit Mobilier bribe taker and salary grabber. Of course the Pittsburgh Telegraph will support him as warmly as it does its grabbing friend, Negley.

THE friends of Hon. James H. Graham, of Cumberland county, whose name will be readily recognized among the ablest and soundest of Pennsylvania's jurists, are warmly urging his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge. The many excellent names which will be presented to the Convention induces the belief that a mistake of selection will be an impossibility, and whilst we have preferences we do not hesitate to say that either of those already mentioned, will if elected, do honor both to the Bench and the party.

THE elections so far held during the year 1874, have been: New Hampshire—Democratic Governor and Democratic Legislature. Connecticut—Democratic Governor, Democratic Legislature and Democratic United States Senator. Oregon—Democratic Governor, Democratic State officers and Democratic Congressman. North Carolina—Seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight; large Democratic majority in the Legislature and Democratic State ticket. Tennessee—Nearly every county Democratic. Kentucky—The same. Rhode Island—Republican. Six out of seven are victories for the Democracy. Wait till you hear Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri speak in October and November. The voice will be a healthy one.

DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

After reading the accounts of the war of races at Austin, Mississippi, one is almost tempted to answer in the affirmative. The preliminary steps toward the inauguration of a second Haytian butchery are being taken. The same causes are at work now that precipitated the revolting scenes upon the Island of Hayti at the opening of the present century. The negro has his characteries wherever he may be placed, and his acts in A. D., 800 are repeated in his acts of A. D., 1800, and now again in A. D. 1874. The blistering sun of Africa seems to have imbued him with a feeling of deep and desperate hatred toward the dwellers of the North, that has not been eradicated after dwelling for generations beneath the beams of the polar star.

One would think that he was reading the history of the West Indies, when perusing the dispatches from Austin. The white men of the surrounding country had gone into the town to save it from destruction and its people from slaughter, leaving their own wives and children at home unprotected. When the negroes assaulted the town and were repulsed, they retired to the adjacent hills, and after concealing themselves, set on foot the rumor that they had gone into the country and were murdering the unprotected wives and children of the town's defenders. What was more natural than that each man should rush to the defence of his own fireside? This is precisely what the negroes had calculated on, and as soon as the town was left defenceless, they entered it and proceeded to break open stores, saloons and dwellings, helping themselves to whatever suited their fancy or cupidity.

This is only a chapter of West Indian history—one of the opening chapters of the fearful butcheries of the French population. Artifice, treachery and brutality were the means used by the blacks to induce the planters to open their doors, which were no sooner opened than an ambushed mob rushed in to butcher the old and the young, men and women and lisping babes, and commit such horrible atrocities that human belief is staggered, upon reading the pages of authentic history, even to this day. These ebullitions of negro ferocity are becoming too common in the Valley of the Mississippi, and they bear too much the impress of Dominican devilishness to be tolerable any longer.

The negro race in this country must not think that they occupy the same position here that their brethren did in Hayti. There the negroes were four to one white. In this country the whites are about ten to one negro, and if a war of races is really inaugurated in this country, the whole Caucasian race will be interested in avenging the African butcheries of three-fourths of a century ago. We are not to be understood as speaking against all the colored people of this country, or insinuating that they favor a war of races. There are many intelligent men among them who are laboring to bring their race up to a higher standard. But the teachings of these men of their own race are no longer heeded—if they ever were—by the plantation negroes of the South. They have fallen into the hands of white renegades of the North who are educating them up to wholesale murder, just as the renegades of Hayti caused a deluge of human gore that yet sickens the casual reader of history.

The friends of the colored race have a great work to do now, in the face of the facts that almost daily transpire in the South. There is only one way in which a war of races can be prevented, and that is to adopt some means by which the carpet-baggers and their evil counsellors shall be driven out of the South. If they continue to flourish much longer there, it will be necessary to write a chapter in our national history more fearful than is recorded of any servile insurrection. The humanity of the age should rise up and protest against the work of the carpet-baggers.

MR. BEECHER'S STORY.

At length we have the statement of Mr. Beecher, which has been laid before our readers. It is to be hoped that we have now reached the end of this pestilent and abominable scandal: that is, we are to have no more of the shocking details, which almost sicken one with the moral and social tone of the age. But we have no idea that the details already made will satisfy the public mind either as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher. In law, Mr. Beecher's statement does not overthrow or refute Mr. Tilton's statement. It is not such a negative as will counterbalance Mr. Tilton's affirmative, and cause the case to fall for the want of a preponderance of testimony.

A comparison of the two statements will show that they are equally circumstantial. Mr. Tilton is aggressive and positive in his charges. Mr. Beecher anything but positive in many of his denials. Mr. Tilton has charged rugged facts. Mr. Beecher explains that these facts are mere circumstances that should be taken in connection with other and remoter circumstances. Mr. Tilton's statement is sworn to, and Mr. Beecher's is not. All these facts taken in connection, leave Mr. Beecher with a *prima facie* case against him.

We need not go into any of the details for the purpose of review, as our readers are familiar with the case, but after a careful perusal of Mr. Beecher's statement, we fail to find an explicit explanation of what there really was in this "great scandal," which was such a terror to him. Human friendship and christian charity did not require him to compromise himself in the manner he did, to save Mr. Tilton's family from disgrace. If he had done Mr. Tilton no domestic wrong why should he have been willing to make such an acknowledgment in writing and in the most guarded and carefully studied language? Mr. Beecher has most signally failed to explain this matter. Near the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's statement the following paragraph occurs:

> The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, and especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps two thousand dollars. Afterwards I contributed at one time five thousand dollars. After the money had been paid over, in five one thousand dollar bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally, a square demand and a threat was made by my confidential friend that if five thousand dollars more was not paid, Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This I saw at once was blackmail in its boldest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure. But, after the summer of 1873 I became inwardly satisfied that Tilton was inherently and inevitably a ruined man, and no longer trusted either his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was but a snare and his professions of friendship treacherous. He did not mean well by me nor by his own household; but I suffered all the more on this account. As he had grown up under my influence and in my Church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings such as visits a father for a wrong doing son, and in times of great mental depression, this feeling sometimes amounted almost to a mania.

It is very singular that Mr. Beecher did not discover that he was being blackmailed until after he was called upon to mortgage his house to meet a demand for $5,000, which he "contributed" as he puts it. What did Mr. Beecher think he was doing, after all that had passed between himself and Mr. Tilton, and Moulton, and Mrs. Tilton, and Mr. Bowen, when he was "contributing" money in sums of $2.000 and $5,000 to the very man who had charged him with the greatest of all social wrongs?

It does not look altogether reasonable that a man would "contribute" thousands of dollars to a man who had charged him with a heinous crime, unless there was a more powerful motive than "friendship" for doing so. That is certainly the way in which it will strike most people. We do not wonder that Mr. Beecher finally refused to hand over $5,000 upon demand to "suppress" the "great scandal." It would only take a few years to leave his own family penniless, so he no doubt came to the very sensible conclusion that the scandal would finally come out anyhow, and it would be better to have it divulged before he became penniless.

The haste with which Mr. Bowen paid his $7,000 to suppress the galley of proof from the Golden Age, does not argue well for the purity of that gentleman's morals. There must have been something in the nature of a skeleton in his closet, because as Mr. Beecher says he was greatly alarmed when he saw the proof of the article. We presume that Mr. Beecher also "contributed" a little at the same time. A man who is innocent is not going to pay black-mail for the purpose of saving the reputation of the black-mailer, and Mr. Beecher and his attorney missed it greatly when they set up this theory.

It is quite as attenuated as that other theory of Mr. Beecher's that his words of sorrow and contrition and half confessions, were the result of an attack of hypochondria from which his grandfather suffered about the middle of the eighteenth century. Such theories may serve before the Examining Committee but they will not convince the public. But we have had quite enough of this Beecher-Tilton scandal for this week.

THE THIRD TERM.

Being determined to find out the exact truth about Grant running for a third term, we dispatched our poetical commissioner to Long Branch to interview Ulysses on the subject. He informed our commissioner that he had made a second Moulton out of his son Ulysses, and whatever that young man might say upon the subject might be implicitly relied on. Our commissioner immediately sought the junior member of the firm, and the result, as given below, can only be compared to the shoaling waters of Pactolus as they drop their golden freight upon the delta of divine succession.

On the beach at Long Branch,
One fine August day,
There I met Ulysses G.,
And this to him did say:
"Are you going for a third term,
My dear Ulysses Grant?"
"Go ask my son Ulysses,
He'll tell you that I aint."

I sought the young Ulysses
Making "rings" upon the sand,
And I asked of him the question
In tones both mild and bland:
"Is your pa a third term candidate?"
"No, sir," said he, "by odds,
He is a little wild, sir,
But not smitten by the gods.

"He can't afford to run, sir,
He understands the card,
And the road that crosses Jordan
They say is rather hard;
He wants to go to Europe,
And the President don't dare
To leave our own free country
And travel otherwhere.

"He wants to go to Europe,
My sister Nell to see,
And talk with our Sartoris,
And he leaves the rest to me.
Why, Fred will be next President,
I thought that you would know't
Every boy in the Grant family
'Ill have a long tail to his coat.

"No, sir, my pa ain't running
For a third term;—you may bet
There are other Grants beside him,
And they ar'n't played out just yet;
Forever and forever
All on a golden sea,
The pretty ships are coming,
And one will come for me."

THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

Reports have reached us to the effect that certain parties in this district are circulating a story to the effect that but two members of the Legislature are to be elected, and that there is no use in voting for more than that number. This is a blind to elect the Republicans, and we hope will succeed in deceiving no Democrats. Every voter in the district has the privilege of voting for four candidates.

The Democratic candidates are, Messrs. S. F. Patterson, J. M. Carson, Joseph Hays and J. R. Thornton, and are entitled to the support of every Democratic and anti-ring voter in the district.

THE Democrats of Centre county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, C. T. Alexander; Senate, P. Gray Meek; Judge John H. Orvis, all subject to the district conferences. Assembly, S. T. Shugert, Simon S. Wolf; Commissioner, J. Newlin Hall; District Attorney, Jack L. Spangler; County Surveyor, J. H. Reifsnyder, County Auditor, Adam Yearick.

The Veil of Secrecy Lifted

BEECHER BREAKS THE LONG SILENCE

Mr. Moulton's Statement.

BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

Gentlemen of the Committee: In a statement addressed to the public, on the 22d of July last, I gave an explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial to the charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and re-affirm; I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your Committee with a more decided statement and explanation of facts in the case.

HISTORY OF THE SCANDAL.

Four years ago, Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, when he represented the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism, and in a few months became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull, and a friend of her strange cause. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation and in resources. The interior history, of which I am now to give a brief outline, is the history of his attempts to so employ me as to reinstate him in business, restore his reputation and place him again upon the eminence from which he had fallen. It is

A SAD HISTORY,

to the full meaning of which I have but recently awakened. Entangled in a wilderness of complications, I followed until lately a false theory, and a delusive hope, believing that the friend who assured me of his determination and ability to control the passionate vagaries of Mr. Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes and to vindicate me would be equal to that promise. His self-confessed failure has made clear to me, what, for a long time, I did not suspect, the

REAL MOTIVE OF MR. TILTON.

My narration does not represent a single standpoint, only as regards my opinion of Theodore Tilton. It begins at my cordia intimacy with him in his earlier career shows my lamentation and sorrowful but hopeful affection for him during the period of his initial

WANDERINGS FROM TRUTH AND VIRTUE.

It describes my repentance over evils befalling him of which I was made to believe myself the cause. My persevering and friendly despairing efforts to save him and his family by any sacrifice of myself, not absolutely dishonorable, and my growing conviction that his perpetual follies and blunders rendered his recovery impossible. I con now see that he is and has been from the beginning of this difficulty a

SELFISH AND RECKLESS SCHEMER,

pursuing a plan of mingled good and hatred, and weaving about me a network of suspicious misunderstandings, plots and lies to which my own innocent words and acts, nay even my thoughts of kindness towards him have been made to contribute. These successive views of him must be kept in view to explain my course through the last four years; that I was blind so long as to the real motive of the intrigue going on around me was due partly to my own overwhelming public engagement, partly to my complete surrender of this affair and all the papers and questions connected with it into the hands of Mr. Moulton who was intensely confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much, but I inquired little. Moulton was chary to me of Tilton's confidences to him, reporting to me occassionally in a general way Tilton's words and outbreaks of passion, only as elements of trouble which he was able to control, and as additional proofs of the wisdom of leaving it to him. His comment of the situation seemed to me at the time complete, immersed as I was in incessant care and duties and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details of and wretched complications, the origin and the fact of which remain in spite of all friendly intervention a perpetual burden to my soul. I would not read in the papers about it. I would not talk about it. I made Moulton for a long period my confidant and my only channel for information. From time to time, suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Tilton was acting the part of an enemy, but suspicions were rapidly allayed by his own behavior toward me in other moods, and by assurances of Moulton, who ascribed the circumstances to a misunderstanding or malice on the part of others. It is plain to me now that it was not until Tilton had fallen into disgrace and lost his salary that he thought it necessary to assail me with charges which he pretended to have had in his mind for six months. The domestic offense which he alleged was very quickly and easily put aside, but yet, in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up in order that I might, through my friends, be used to extract from Mr. Bowen $7,000, the amount of a claim in dispute between them. With the check for that sum in hand, Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord, not drawn by me, but accepted by me as sincere. The Golden Age had been started. He had the capital to carry it on for awhile. He was sure that he was to head

A GREAT SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

With returning prosperity, he had apparently no griefs which could not be covered by his signature to the articles of peace, yet the changes in that covenant made by him before signing it, and represented to me as necessary merely to relieve him from the imputation of having originated, and that his complete restoration to public standing and household happiness was a reparation justly required of me, and the only one which I could make, but with a peculiar genius for blunders, he fell almost at every step into new complications and difficulties and in every such instance, it was his policy to bring coercion to bear upon my honor, my conscience and my affections for the purpose of procuring his extrication at my expense. Tilton knew me well. He has said again and again to his friends that if they wished to gain any influence over me, they must work upon the sympathetic side of my nature. To this he has addressed himself steadily for four years, using as a lever, without scruple, of my attachment to my friends, to my family, to his own household and even my old affection for himself, and circulated certain

OLD AND SHAMELESS SLANDERS

about me which were really made, as now appears, to leave him free for future operations upon me and against me. So long as he was, or thought he was, on the road to a new success, his conduct towards me was as friendly as he knew how to make it. His assumption of superiority of magnanimity and his patronizing manner were trifles, at which I could afford to smile, and which I bore with the greater humility, since I still retained the profound impression made upon me as explained in the following narrative, that I had been a cause of overwhelming disaster to him. For four years, I have been trying to feed the insatiable egotism to make the man as great as he conceived himself to be; to restore to prosperity and public confidence one who, in the midst of my efforts in his behalf, patronized disreputable people and doctrines, refused, when I besought him to separate himself from them and ascribed to my agency the increasing ruin which he was persistently bringing upon himself, and which I was doing my utmost to avert. It was to do anything for such a man. I might as well have tried to fill a sieve with water. In the latter stages of the history, he actually incited and created difficulties apparently for no other purpose than to drive me to fresh exertions. I refused to endorse his wild views and associates. The best I could do was to speak well of him, mention those good qualities and abilities which I still believe him to possess in his higher moods and keeping silence concerning the evil things which I was assured and believed had been greatly exaggerated by public report. I could not think him so bad as my friends did. I trusted to germs of good which I thought still lived in him. To Moulton's apparent power over him and power of my persistent self sacrifice.

MOULTON'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

Moulton came to me first as a school mate and friend of Mr. Tilton, determined to reinstate him; I always suspected without regard to my interests, but on further acquaintance with me undertook and promised to serve his friend without doing wrong to me. He said he saw clearly how this was to be done, so as to restore peace and harmony to Mr. Tilton's home, and bring a happy end of all misunderstandings. Many things which he counselled I absolutely refused, but I never doubted his professed friendship for me. After the friendship had grown up between us and whatever he wished me to do I did unless it seemed to me wrong. My confidence in him was the only element that seemed secure in this confusion of tormenting perplexities. To him I wrote freely in this troublous time, while I felt that secret machinations were going on around and echoes of

THE VILEST SLANDERS

concerning me were heard in unexpected quarters. When some of my near relations were set against me, and the tattle of a crowd of malicious women, hostile to me on other grounds was borne to my ears. When I had lost the last remnant of faith in Theodore, or hope for him, when I heard with unspeakable remorse that everything I had done to stay his destruction had made matters worse and worse, and that my attempt to keep him from a public trial, involving such a flow of scandal as has now been let loose, had been used by him to bring up new troubles; that

HIS UNHAPPY WIFE WAS UNDER HIS DICTATION,

signing papers and recantations and I know not what; that, in short everything was breaking up, and the destruction from which I had sought to save the family was likely to be emptied on other families. The church, the community with infinite horrors of woe for me that my own innocence was buried under heaps and heaps of rubbish, and nobody but my professed friend. If even he could save us to his assurance, that he could still do so. I gave at least so much faith as to maintain under these terrible trials, the silence which he enjoined. Not until Tilton, having attempted through Frank Carpenter to raise money from my friends, openly assailed me in a letter to Dr. Bacon, did I break that silence, save by a simple denial of the slanderous rumors against me a year before.

When, on the appearance of the first open attack from Tilton, I immediately, without consulting Moulton, called for a thorough investigation with a committee of my church. I am not responsible for the delay in the publicity or details of that investigation. All the harm which I have so long dreaded and have so earnestly striven to avoid, has come to pass. I could not further prevent it without a full surrender of honor and truth. The time has arrived when I can freely speak in vindication of myself. I labor under great disadvantages in making a statement. My memory of status of mind is clear and tenacious, better than the memory of dates and details bearing four troubled years, in all of which I have been singularly burdened with public labor, having established and conducted the Christian Union, delivered courses of lectures, preaching before the Theologian Seminary of Yale College, written the life of Christ, delivered each winter lyceum lectures in all the north and west—all these duties, with the care of a great church and its outlying schools and chapels and miscellaneous business which falls on a clergyman more than upon any other public man, I have kept in regard, and now with the necessity of explaining actions and letters resulting from complex influences apparent at the time, I find myself in a position where I know my innocence, without being able to prove it with detailed explanations. I am one upon whom trouble works inwardly, making me outwardly silent, but reverberating in the chambers of my soul, and when at length, I do speak, it is a pent up flood and pours with measure or moderation. I inherited a tendency to sadness, the remains in me of the positive hypochondria in my father and grandfather, and in certain moods of reaction, the world becomes black and I see very despairingly. If I were in such a mood to speak, as I feel should give false color and exaggerated proportions to everything, this manifestation is in such contrast to the hopefulness and courage which I experienced in ordinary times, that none but those intimate with me would suspect me, so full of overflowing spirit and eager gladsomeness to have within him a care of gloom. Some of my letters to Mr. Moulton reflect this morbid feeling. He understood it and at times earnestly reproved me for indulging it. With this preliminary review, I proceed to my narrative:

BEECHER'S FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH TILTON.

Mr. Tilton was first known to me as a reporter of my sermons. He was then a youth just from school and working on the New York Observer, and from this paper he passed to the Independent and became a great favorite with Mr. Bowen. When, about 1861, Drs. Bacon, Storrs and Thompson resigned their places, I became editor of the Independent, to which I had been from its start a contributor. One of the inducements held out to me was that Tilton should be my assistant and relieve me from routine office work. On this relation I became very much attached to him. We used to stroll to galleries and print shops and dine often together. His mind was opening freshly and with enthusiasm upon all questions. I used to pour out my ideas of civil affairs, public policy, religion and philanthropy. Of this he has often spoken with grateful appreciation and mourned, at a latter day, over its cessation. August was my vacation month, but my family repaired to my farm in June and July, and remained there during September and October. My labors confining me to the city, I took my meals in a family of friends and from year to year I became so familiar with their children and houses that I went in and out daily almost as in my own house.

CAUSE OF THE FREQUENT VISITS.

Mr. Tilton often alluded to this habit and urged me to do the same in his house. He would often speak in extravagant terms of his wife's esteem and affection for me. After I began to visit his house, he sought to make it attractive. He urged me to bring my papers down there, and use his study to do my writing in, as it was not pleasant to write at the office of the Independent.

When I went to England in 1863, Mr. Tilton took temporary charge of the Independent. On my return, I paved the way for him to take sole charge of it, my name remaining for a year, and then he becoming responsible editor.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TROUBLES.

Friendly relations continued until 1866, when violent assaults made upon me by Tilton in the Independent on account of my Cleveland letter and temporary discontinuation of the publication of my sermons in that paper broke off my connection with it, although Mr. Tilton and I remained personally on good terms, yet there was a coolness between us in all matters of public. Our social relations were very kindly, and as late as 1868-9, at his request I sat to Page some fifty times for a portrait It was her that I first met and talked with Moulton, whose wife was a member of my church, though he was not a member, nor even a regular attendant. During this whole period, I never received from Mr. Tilton or any member of his family the slightest hint that there was any dissatisfaction with my familiar relations to his household.

TILTON INVITES BEECHER TO VISIT HIS WIFE.

As late I think, as the winter of 1869, when going upon an extended lecturing tour he said, "I wish you would look in after and see that Libby is not lonesome or does not want anything," or words to that effect. Never by sign or word did Mr. Tilton complain of my visits in his family, until after he began to fear that the Independent would be taken from him, nor did he break out into violence until on the eve of dispossession from both the papers—the Independent and the Brooklyn Union owned by Bowen.

HOW BEECHER WAS TREATED IN TILTON'S FAMILY.

During these years of intimacy in Tilton's family, I was treated as a father or elder brother. Children were born, children died. They learned to love me and frolick with me as if I was one of themselves. I loved them and I had for Mrs. Tilton a true and honest regard. She seemed to me an affectionate mother, a devoted wife, looking up to her husband as one far above the common race of men turning to me with artless familiarity and with entire confidence. Childish in appearance, she was childlike in nature, and I would as soon have misconceived the confidence of the little girls as the unstudied affection which she showed me. Delicate in health, with a self cheerful air, she was boundless in her sympathy for those in trouble, and labored beyond her strength for the poor. She had the charge, at one time, of the married women's class at Bethel Mission School, and they perfectly worshipped her there. I gave Mrs. Tilton copies of my books when published. I sometimes sent down from my farm flowers to be distributed among a dozen or more families, and she occasionally shared. The only present of value I ever gave her was on my return from Europe in 1863, when I distributed souveniors of my journey to some fifty or more persons, and to her I gave a single brooch of little intrinsic value. So far from supposing that my presence and influence was alienating Mrs. Tilton from her family relatives, I thought on the contrary that it was giving her strength and encouragement to hold fast upon a man evidently

SLIDING INTO DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS

and liable to be immersed by unexampled self-conceit. I regarded Mr. Tilton as in a very critical period of his life, and used to think it fortunate he had good home influences about him during the late years of our friendship. Mrs. Tilton spoke very mournfully to me about the tendency of her husband to

GREAT LAXITY OF DOCTRINE IN RELIGION

and morals. She gave me to understand he denied the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures and most of the articles of the Orthodox faith, while his views as to the sanctity of the marriage relations were undergoing constant change in the direction of free love.

SICKNESS OF MRS. TILTON.

In the latter part of July, 1870, Mrs. Tilton was sick, and at her request I visited her. She seemed much depressed, but gave me no hint of any trouble having reference to me. I cheered her as best I could, and prayed with her just before leaving. This was

OUR LAST INTERVIEW

before the trouble broke out in the family. I describe it because it was the last, and its character has a bearing upon the latter part of my letter.

A POSITIVE DENIAL OF THE CHARGE OF ADULTERY.

Concerning all my other visits it is sufficient to say that at no interview which ever took place between Mrs. Tilton and myself did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between a brother and sister, between a father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend, nor did anything ever happen which she or I sought to conceal from her husband.

OBJECTIONABLE DOCTRINES ADVANCED IN THE INDEPENDENT.

Some years before any open trouble between Mr. Tilton and myself, his doctrine, as set forth in the leaders of the Independent, aroused a storm of indignation among the representatives of Congregationalists in the west, and as the paper was still very largely supposed to be my organ, I was written to on the subject. In reply, I indignantly disclaimed all responsibility for views expressed by Tilton. My brother Edward, then living in Illinois, was prominent in remonstrances addressed to Bowen concerning the course of his paper under Mr. Tilton's management. It was understood that Bowen agreed that, in consequence of proceedings arising out of this remonstrance,

TO REMOVE TILTON,

or suppress his peculiar views; but, instead of that, Theodore seemed firmer in the saddle than before, and his loose notions of marriage and divorce began to be shadowed editorially. This led to the starting of the Advance in Chicago to supercede the Independent in the Northwest and Mr. Bowen was made to feel that Tilton's management was seriously injuring his business, and Tilton may have felt that his position was being undermined by opponents of his views with whom he subsequently pretended to believe. I was in league of vague intimations of his "feeling hard" towards me. I ascribed to this misconstruction. I had really taken no step to harm him. After Mrs. Tilton's return from the West in December, 1870, a young girl, who Mrs. Tilton had taken into her family, educated and treated like an own child (her testimony, I understand, is before the Committee), was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's. She said that

MRS. TILTON HAD LEFT HER HOME

and gone to her mother's in consequence of ill-treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen of cruelty and abuse on the part of her husband, and yet more when, with downcast look, she said that Mr. Tilton had visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's and received an account of her home life and of the dissipation of her husband, and of the management of a woman who he had made housekeeper, which seems like a nightmare dream.

MRS. BEECHER INDIGNANT AT TILTON'S CRUELTY OF HIS WIFE.

The question was whether she should go back or separate forever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see her, whose judgment in all domestic relations I thought better than my own and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the interview was that my wife was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who treated her with a hundredth part of such insult and cruelty. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit. The next day, when ready to go, she wished a final word, but there was company and the children were present, and as I wrote on a scrap of paper, I incline to think that your view is right and that a separation and a settlement of support will be wisest, and that, in his present desperate state, her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her presence. Mrs. T. did not tell me my presence had anything to do with this trouble, nor did she let me know that on the July previous he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection for me. On the evening of December 27, 1870, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, called at my house and handed me a letter from Mr. T. It was as nearly as I can remember in the following terms:

A SIGNIFICANT BETTER—TILTON ASKS BEECHER TO QUIT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

To Henry Ward Beecher:—For reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a residence.

[Signed.] THEODORE TILTON.

I read it over twice and turned to Bowen and said this man is crazy. This is sheer insanity and other like words. Mr. Bowen professed to be ignorant of the contents, and I handed him the letter to read. We at once fell into conversation about Mr. Tilton. He gave me some account of the reasons why he had reduced him from the editorship of the Independent to a subordinate position of contributor, viz: that Mr. Tilton's religious and social views were ruining the paper, but he said that as soon as it was known that he had so far broken with Tilton, there came pouring in upon him so many stories of Mr. Tilton's private life and habits; that he was overwhelmed, and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him on the Brooklyn Union as a chief contributor to the Independent. He narrated the story of the affair at Winsted, Connecticut. Without doubt he believed these allegations, and so did I. The other facts previously stated to me seemed a full corroboration. We conversed for some time, Mr. Bowen wishing my opinion. It was frankly given. I did not see how he could maintain former relations with Tilton. The substance of the full conversation was that

TILTON'S INORDINATE VANITY,

his fatal facility for blundering for which he had a genius and ostentatious independence in his own opinion and general impracticableness would keep the Union at a disagreement with the political party for whose service it was published, and now, added to all the relations of these promiscuous immoralities would make his connection with other papers fatal to its interests. I spoke strongly and emphatically under the great provocation of his threatening me the sad revelation I had just had concerning his domestic affairs. Mr. Bowen derided the letter of Tilton's which he had brought to me and said earnestly that if trouble came of it, I might rely on his friendship. I learned afterwards, in a further quarrel ending in Tilton's peremptory expulsion from Bowen's service, that this conversation was told to Mr. Tilton. I believe that Bowen had an interview and received from further information about Mr. Tilton from my wife, to whom I referred him, although I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton would have lost his place. At any rate, I have also doubts that my influence was decisive and precipitated

HIS FINAL OVERTHROW.

When I came to think it all over, I felt very unhappy at the contemplation of Mr. Tilton's impending disaster. I had loved him much, and at one time he seemed like a son to me. My influence had come just at the time of his first unfolding and had much to do with his early development. I had aided him externally to bring him before the public. We had been together in the great controversy of the day, until afterward our social intercourse had been intimate. It is true, his nature always exaggerated his own excellencies. When he was but a boy he looked up to me with affectionate admiration. After some years he felt himself my equal and was very companionable and when he had outgrown me and reached the position of the first man of the age, he still was kind and patronizing. I had always smiled at these weaknesses of vanity and had believed that a larger experience with some knocks among strong men and by sorrows that temper the soul, he would yet fulfil a useful and brilliant career. But now, all looked dark. He was to be cast forth from his eminent position and his affairs did not promise that sympathy and strength which makes one's house as mine has been in times of adversity a refuge from the storm and a tower of defence besides a generous suffering I should have had a selfish reason for such; if I had dreamed I was about to become an instrument and by which Mr. Tilton meant to fight his way back to prosperity which he had forfeited. It now appears that on the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton, having learned that I had replied to his threatening letter by expressing such an opinion of her as to set Mr. Bowen finally against her and bring him face to face with immediate ruin, extorted from his wife, then suffering from a severe illness, a document in criminating me, and prepared an elaborate attack upon me.

MOULTON MAKES A VISIT.

On Tuesday evening, December, 1870, about seven o'clock, Francis D. Moulton called at my house, and, with intense earnestness, said: "I wish you to go with me to see Mr. Tilton." I replied that I could not then, as I was just going to my prayer meeting. With a most positive manner, he said: You must go. Somebody else will take care of the meeting." I went with him, not knowing what trouble had agitated him, but vaguely thinking that I might now learn the solution of the recent threatening letter.

On the way I asked what was the reason of this visit, to which he replied, that Mr. Tilton would inform me, or words to that effect. On entering his house, Mr. Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He requested me to enter into the front chamber over the parlor. I was under the impression that Mr. Tilton was going to

POUR OUT ON ME HIS ANGER

for colleaguing with Bowen, and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Mr. Moulton to be with me as a witness, but he insisted that I should go by myself. Mr. Tilton received me coldly, but calmly. After a word or two standing in front of me with a memorandum in his hand, he began an oration. He in an unfriendly spirit, said that I had

SOUGHT HIS DOWNFALL,

had spread injurious rumors about her, was using my place and influence to undermine him, had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him and much more that I cannot recall. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relations, had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house, had advised a reporter, had alienated his wife's affections from him, had led her to love me more than any living being, had corrupted her moral nature and taught her to be insincere, lying and hypocritical and ended by charging that I had made

WICKED PROPOSALS

to her. Until he reached this, I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me, but with the last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made him by his wife of her love for me, and that I had made proposals to her of an improper nature. He said that

THIS CONFESSION

had been made to him in July. Six months previous to that his sense of honor and affection would not permit any such document to remain in existence; that he had burned the original and should now destroy the only copy and he then tore the paper into small pieces. If I had been shocked at such a statement, I was

ABSOLUTELY THUNDERSTRUCK

when he closed the interview by requesting me to repair at once to his house, when he said Elizabeth was waiting for me and learn from her lips the truth of his stories, in so far as they concerned her. This

FELL LIKE A THUNDERBOLT

on me. Could it be possible that his wife, whom I had regarded as the type of moral goodness should have made such false and atrocious statements, and yet, if she had

not how would he dare to send me to her for the confirmation of his charges. I went forth like a sleep-walker while clouds were flying in the sky. There had been a snow-storm which was breaking away. The winds were out, and whistling through leafless trees, but all this was peace compared to my mood within. I believe that Moulton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The housekeeper, the same woman of whom Mr. Tilton had complained, seemed to have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me and showed me at once up to Mrs. Tilton's room. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed,

WHITE AS A MARBLE,

with closed eyes, as in a trance, and with her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer. As I look back upon it, the picture is like some forms carved in marble that I had seen upon monuments in Europe. She made no motion and gave no sign of recognition of my presence. I sat down near her and said: "Elizabeth, Theodore has been making

VERY SERIOUS CHARGES

against me and sends me to you for confirmation. She made no reply or sign, yet it was plain that she was conscious and listening. I repeated some of his statements I had brought discord to the family, had alienated her from him, had sought to break up the family and usurped his influence, and then, as well as I could, I added that he said that I made improper suggestions to her, and that she had admitted this fact to him last July. I said, Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him? She made no answer. I repeated the question.

TEARS RAN DOWN HER CHEEKS,

and she very slightly bowed her head in acquiescence. I said, "You cannot mean that you have stated all he has charged." She opened her eyes and began in a slow and feeble way to explain how sick she had been; how wearied out with importunity; that he had confessed his own alien loves and said that he could not bear to think that she was better than he; that she might win him to reformation if she would confess; that she had loved me more than him and that they would repent and go on with future concord. I cannot give her language, but only the tenor of her representations. I received them impatiently. I spoke to her in the strongest language of her course. I said to her, have I ever made any

IMPROPER ADVANCES

to you? She said no! Then I asked why did you say so to your husband. She seemed greatly depressed. My friend, by that designation, she almost always called me, I am sorry, but I could not help it. What can I do? I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for her writing materials, which I handed her from her secretary standing near by, and she set up in bed and wrote

A BRIEF COUNTER-STATEMENT

in a sort of postscript; she denied explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her; that being the only charge made against me by Mr. T., or sustained by the statement about confession which he had read to me. I dreamed of no worse charge at that time; that was

HORRIBLE ENOUGH.

The mere thought that he could make it and could have extorted any evidence in which to base it was enough to take away my senses. Neither my consciousness of its utter falsehood nor Mrs. Tilton's retraction of her part in it could remove the shock from my heart. Indeed her admission to me that she had stated under any circumstances to her husband so wicked a falsehood was

THE CROWNING BLOW OF ALL.

It seemed to me if she was going to die, her mind was overthrown, and that I was in some dreadful way mixed up in it, and might be left by her death with this terrible accusation hanging over me. I returned like one in a dream to Mr. Moulton's house where I said very little, and soon went home.

PRONOUNCED UTTERLY FALSE.

It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. This is utterly false. Is it likely that, with Mrs. Tilton's retraction in my pocket, I should have thus stultified myself? On the next day, at evening, Mr. Moulton called at my house and came up into my bedroom. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed her—what she had done, and that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, said that the retraction, under the circumstances, would not mend matters but only awaken fresh discord between husband and wife and do great injury to Mrs. Tilton, without helping me. Mrs. Tilton, he said, had already recanted in writing the retraction made to me, and of course there might be no end to such retractions. Meanwhile, Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letter, acknowledging the confession, and Mr. Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made a dishonorable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her, in obtaining from her a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all difficulties could be settled without any such papers, and that I ought to give it up. He was under great excitement. He made no *verbal* threats, but he opened his overcoat and with some impatient remarks,

SHOWED A PISTOL.

Which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau, near which he stood. I gave the paper to her and, after a few moments' talk he left.

A THIRD VISIT.

Within a day or two after this, Mr. Moulton made me the third visit, and this time we repaired to my study in the third story in my house. Before speaking of this interview, it is right that I should allude to the suffering through which I had gone during the previous day, the cause of which was the strange change in Mrs. Tilton. Nothing had seemed to me more certain, during all my acquaintance with her, than that she was singularly simple, truthful and honorable. Deceit seemed absolutely foreign to her nature, and yet she had stated to her husband those strange and awful falsehoods. She had not, when daily I called and prayed with her, given me the slightest hint—I will not say of such accusations, but even that there was any serious family difficulty. She had suddenly, in December, called me and my wife to a consideration concerning a possible separation from her husband, still leaving me ignorant that she had put into his hands such a weapon against me. I was bewildered with a double consciousness of a

A SAINTLY WOMAN.

committing a very needless treachery to her friend and pastor. My distress was boundless. I did not for a moment feel, however, that she was not to blame—worthy, as would ordinarily be thought, but supposed that she had been overborne with weakness and shattered in mind until she scarcely knew what she did, and was no longer responsible for her acts. My soul went out to her in pity. I blamed myself for want of prudence and foresight, for I thought all this had been the result of her undue affection for me. I had a profound feeling that I would bear any blame and take any punishment if that poor child could only emerge from this cloud and be put back into the happiness from which I had been, as I thought, if not the cause, the occasion of withdrawing her. . . . . .

WOULDN'T HARM THEODORE.

I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed, with great earnestness, any intent to harm Theodore in his home or his business, and with inexplicable sorrow, I both blame and defend Mrs. Tilton in one breath.

Mr. Moulton was apparently effected by my soliloquy—for it was that rather than a conversation. He said that if Tilton could really be persuaded of the friendliness of my feelings towards him, he was sure that there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. I gave him leave to state to Theodore my feelings. He proposed that I should write a letter. I declined, but said that he could report our interview. He then prepared to make a memorandum of the talk, and sat down at my table, and took down, as I supposed, a condensed report of my talk, for I went on still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Tilton's family It was not a dictation of sentence after sentence—he a mere amanuensis and I composing for him—Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape parts of that which I was saying in my own manner, with profuse explanations. This paper of Mr. Moulton's was a mere memorandum of the points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings. That it contains matter and points deprived from me, is without doubt; but they were put into sentences by him, and expressed as he understood them—not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters to be used by him in conversing with Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read it, nor have I ever seen it or heard it read that I remember, until the publication of Tilton's recent documents. And now, reading it, I see in it thoughts that point to the matter of my discourse; but it is not my paper, nor are those my sentences, nor is it a correct report of what I said. It is a mere string of hints, hastily made by an unpracticed writer as helps to his memory in representing to Tilton how I felt towards his family. If more than this be claimed; if it be set forth as in any proper sense my letter, I then disown it and denounce it. Some of its sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said even in substance. I had not obtained nor asked any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so. Neither could I ever have said that I humbled myself before Tilton, as before God, except in the sense that both to God and to the man I thought I had deeply injured I humbled myself, as I certainly did.

THAT MEMORANDUM.

But it is useless to analyze a paper prepared as this was. The remainder of my plain statement concerning it will be its best comment. This document was written upon three separate half sheets of large letter paper. After it was finished, Moulton asked me if I would sign it. I said, No, it was not my letter. He replied that it would have more weight if I would, in some way, indicate that he was authorized to explain my sentiments. I took my pen, and, at some distance below the writing and upon the lower margin, I indicated that I had committed the document in trust to Moulton, and I signed the line thus written by me. A few words more as to its future fate: Mr. Moulton, of his own accord, said that after using it he would, in two or three days, bring the memorandum back to me, and he cautioned me about disclosing in any way that there was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton to have it known that I had quarreled with him; as well as to me, to have rumors set afloat. I did not trouble myself about it until more than a year afterward, when Tilton began to write up his case (of which hereafter), and was looking up documents. I wondered what was in the old memorandum, and desired to see it for greater certainty. So, one day, I suddenly asked Moulton for that memorandum, and said: "You promised to return it to me." He seemed confused for a moment, and said: "Did I?" "Certainly," I answered. He replied that the paper had been destroyed. During the next two years, in various conversations, of his own accord he spoke of it as destroyed. I had never authorized the destruction of this paper, but I was not allowed to know that the document was in existence until a distinguished editor in New York within a few weeks past, assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original and that he had examined my signature to be sure of its genuiness. I know that there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation. While I reject this memorandum as my work or an accurate condensation of my statement it does undoubtedly correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow and that I blamed myself with great severity for the disasters of Tilton's family. I had not then the light that I now have. There was much then that weighed heavily upon my heart. I had not the light which analyses and disseminates things. By one blow there opened before me a revelation full of anguish; an agonized family whose inmates had been my friends greatly beloved: the husband ruined in worldly prospects; the household crumbling to pieces; the woman by long sickness and suffering either corrupted to deceit, as her husband alleged, or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible; and, either way, it was her enthusiasm for her pastor, as I was made to believe, that was the germ and the beginning of the trouble. It was for me to have forestalled and prevented that mischief. My age and experience in the world should have put me more on my guard. I could not at that time tell what was true and what was not true of all the considerations urged upon me by Tilton and Moulton. There was a grief before me which lay those who had been warm friends, and they alleged that I had helped to plunge them therein. That seemed enough to fill my soul with sorrow and anguish. No mother who has lost a child but will understand the wild self-accusation that grief produced against all reason, blaming herself for what she neglected to do, and charging upon herself—her neglect or heedlessness—the death of the child; while, ordinarily every one knows that she had worn herself out with her assiduities.

BEECHER'S LETTERS TO MRS. TILTON.

Moulton lost no occasion of presenting to me the kindest view of Tilton's character and conduct. On the other hand, he complained that Mrs. Tilton did not trust her husband or him and did not assist him in his effort to help Theodore. I knew that she distrusted Moulton, and felt bitterly hurt by the treatment of her husband. I was urged to use my influence with her, to inspire confidence in Moulton and to lead her to a kinder view of Theodore. Accordingly, at the instance of Mr. Moulton, three letters were written on the same day, February 17, 1871, on one common purpose to be shown to Mrs. Tilton and to reconcile her to her husband; and my letter to her of that date was designed to effect the further or collateral purpose of giving her confidence in Mr. Moulton. This will be oblivious from the reading of the letters. The following is the full text of the letters of that date from a copy verified by one of your Committee for I have not to this hour been permitted to see the originals, either of them or any other papers which I had deposited with Moulton for safe keeping. [These letters have already been published.]

"SOME PREMONITIONS."

I have no recollection of seeing or having read the letter of Mr. Tilton of the same date. In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect, when I saw her last, to be alive many days. That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Fremont campaign, speaking in the open air three hours at a time, three days in a week. On reviewing my literary labors I felt I must have given way. I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy, or paralysis or something of the kind. On two or three occasions, while preaching, I should have fallen in the pulpit if I had not held on to the table. Very often I came near falling in the streets. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit I suppose one hundred times with a very strong impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe, when I felt all the while that whatever I had got to say to my people I must say then or I never would have another chance to use it. If I had consulted a physician, his first advice would have been "You must stop work;" but I was in such a situation that I could not stop work. I read the best medical books on the symptoms of nervous prostration and overwork and paralysis, and formed my own judgment of my case. The three points I marked were: I must have good digestion, good sleep and I must go on working. These three things were to be reconciled, and in regard to my diet and stimulants and medicines, I made the most thorough and searching trial, and as the result managed my body so that I could get the most work out of it without essentially impairing it. If I had said a word about this to my family, it would have brought such distress and anxiety on the part of my wife as I could not bear. I have for many years so steadily taxed my mind to the utmost, that there have been periods when I could not afford to have people express even sympathy with me. To have my wife or friends anxious about it and showing it to me, would be just the drop too much. In 1863 I came again into the same condition just before going to England, and it was one of these reasons why I was wishing to go. The war was at its height; I carried my country in my heart. I had the Independent in charge and was working, preaching and lecturing continually. I knew I was likely to be prostrated again. In December, 1870, the sudden shock of these troubles brought on again these symptoms in a more violent form. I was very much depressed in mind and all, the more because it was one of these things that I could not say anything about. I was silent with everybody. During the last four years these symptoms had been repeatedly brought on by my intense work, carried forward on the underlying basis of so much sorrow and trouble. My friends will bear witness, that in the pulpit I have very frequently alluded to my expectation of sudden death. I feel that I have more than once already been near a stroke that would have killed or paralyzed me, and I carry with me now, as I have so often carried in years before this trouble began, the daily thought of death as a door which might open for me at any moment, out of all cares and labors into welcome rest.

SUSPENSE AND DOUBT.

During the whole of the year 1871 I was kept in a state of suspense and doubt, not only as to the future of the family for the reunion and happiness of which I had striven so earnestly, but as to the degree to which I might be personally subject to attack and misconstruction and the trouble be brought into the church and magnified by publicity. The officers of the church sought to investigate Mr. Tilton's religious views and moral conduct, and on the latter part I had been deceived into the belief that he was not in fault. As to the religious views I still hoped for a change for the better. As it was proposed to drop him from the list of members for non-attendance and as he asserted to me his withdrawal this might have been done; but his wife still attended church and hoped for his restoration. I recollect having with him a conversation which he dimly intimated to me that he thought it not unlikely that he might go back into his old position. He seemed to be in a mood to regret the past, and so when I was urged by the Examining Committee to take some steps, I said I was not without hopes that by patience and kindness Tilton would come back into his old church, work and be one of us again. I therefore delayed a decision upon this point for a long time. Many of our members were anxious and impatient, and there were many tokens of trouble from this quarter.

WOODHULL.

Meanwhile, one wing of the Female suffrage party had got hold of the story in a distorted and exaggerated form, such as had never been intimated to me by Mr. Tilton or his friends. I did not suspect then what I now know—that these atrociously false rumors originated with Mr. Tilton himself. I only saw evil growing instead of diminishing, and perceived that I was pledged to silence and therefore could not speak in my own defense. Some one was forever persevering in falsehood growing continually in dimension, and these difficulties were immensely increased by the affiliation of Mr. Tilton with the Woodhull clique. In May, 1871, Mrs. Woodhull advocated a forthcoming article shadowing an announcement of trouble in Mr. Tilton's family, but without using names.

It was delayed, ostensibly by Mr. Tilton's influence with Mrs. Woodhull, until November, 1872. During this suspension of her publication she became the heroine of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. She was made welcome to both houses with the toleration, but not the consent, of their wives. I heard the most extravagant eulogies on her. She was represented as a genius and reared among rude influences, but only needed to be surrounded by refined society to show a noble and commanding nature. I did not know much about her, and though my impressions were unfavorable, her real character was not then really known to the world.

I met her three times. At the first interview she was gracious, at the second she was cold and haughty, but at the third she was angry and threatening; for I had peremptorily refused to preside at the lecture she was about to give at Steinway Hall. The most strenuous efforts had been made by both Tilton and Moulton to induce me to preside at this lecture, and to identify myself publicly with Mrs. Woodhull. It was represented to me that I need not, in so doing, expressly give assent to her doctrines, especially with regard to the marriage relation, upon which point she was beginning to be more explicit in opposition to the views which I, in common with all Christian men entertained, but it was plausibly urged that I could preside at the lecture and introduce her upon the simple ground of advocating free speech and liberty of debate. But, as I understood that she was about to avow doctrines which I abhor, I would not be induced by this plausible argument to give her public countenance, and after continuing to urge up to the very day of the meeting, without any distinct threats, but with the obvious intimation that my personal safety would be better secured by taking his advice, Mr. Tilton himself went over to New York and presided at the meeting, where Mrs. Woodhull gave vent, as I understand, for the first time in public, to the full exposition of her free love doctrines. The very thought that I should have been asked under any circumstances and upon any excuse to preside or be present at such a meeting, was inexpressibly galling to me, whatever my astonishment might have been, the motive of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in asking such a thing, I had not at the time as clear a perception of as I now have. The request was, nevertheless, a humiliating one. At about the same time, I found that the circle of which Mrs. Woodhull formed a part was the center of loathsome scandals, organized, classified and perpetuated with a greedy and unclean appetite for everything that was foul and vile. I would not associate with these people, yet Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton had some strange theory concerning the management of this particular affair, which always made it, in their judgment, necessary for them to maintain friendly relations with a group of human hyenas. From this circle, and from Mr. Tilton's intimate association with it, some rumors and suspicions arose among my own congregation, which led them to persevere with questions and to originate investigations, especially into the affairs of Mr. Tilton, from whom alone, as they generally believed, the rumors against me originated. In this way constantly assured by Mr. Moulton that they were mistaken, and yet their zeal in my behalf made them impatient of my silence and anxious to deal in a summary manner with Mr. Tilton. Had I allowed them to do this, it was obvious that Mr. Tilton would have been greatly enraged, that all his former unjust suspicions of me would have been confirmed, and that he would have had every motive which was necessary to induce him to break up the peace between us, and to make such a public attack upon me as he has finally made. But one thing was constant and apparent. When Theodore, by lecturing or otherwise, was prosperous, he was very genial and affectionate to me; whenever he met rebuffs and was in pecuniary trouble, he scowled threateningly upon me as the author of his troubles; and Moulton himself seemed, at times, to accuse me of indifference to Tilton's misfortunes.

THE WOODHULL STORY.

After the publication of the Woodhull story, the whole series of evils, beginning with the outbreak of the Woodhull story, repeatedly brought me a terrible accumulation of anxieties and perils. Everything that had threatened before now started up again with new violence. Tilton's behavior was at once inexplicable and inconsolable. His card "To a complaining friend" did not produce the effect he predicted to expect for it, of convincing the public of his great magnanimity. Then his infamous article and letter to Mr. Bowen made its appearance in the Eagle. It had been suggested that the publication of the tripartite covenant would have a good effect in contradicting the slanderous stories about Mrs. Tilton and myself, which Theodore professed to regard, but which his foolish card and the publication of that article had done so much to revive and render mischievous. Mr. Moulton urged me to get from the gentleman who held the tripartite covenant a copy of it, when suddenly Mr. Wilkeson came out with it on his own responsibility. Its publication in this manner, I made strenuous but unavailing efforts to prevent. He had originally kept a copy of it. Everybody in this business seems to have copies of everything but myself. On the appearance of that paper, Theodore went into a rage. It put him, he said, in a false position before the public, and he said he would publish another card giving a statement something like what he wrote to Dr. Bacon, that is as I recollect the matter, declaring that I had committed an offense, and that he had been the magnanimous party in the business. It was necessary to decide what to do with her. Mr. Moulton strongly urged a card from me exonorating Theodore, as I could honestly do, for the authorship of the particular scandals detailed in his article to Mr. Bowen, and alluded to the covenant. I said I would think it over and perhaps write something. This was Friday or Saturday. The covenant appeared on Friday morning, and the alarm was sounded on me immediately, that Theodore would do something dreadful if not restrained. On Sunday I had made up my mind to write to Mr. Moulton the following letter, garbled extracts of which are given in Mr. Tilton's statement.

SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1872.

My Dear Frank—The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serener, as befits one who has about finished this world's life. I could do nothing on Saturday. My head was confusion, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temper is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposed would leave him far worse off than before the agreement was made. After my letter through you was written he had it a year; he had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose. Then his settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit him and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Then it was published. Nothing but that. That which he did in private, when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me. It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, then he charges a grievious wrong home on me. My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on the earth, it is deep night; when I look on the heavens above, I see the morning breaking. But oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity; your disinterested friendship. Your whole life, too, has been one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as T. T. there is no visible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature he does not know how to govern it; with generous impulses, the under-current that rules him is self; with ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay but with admiration and praise; with a strong theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a coup d' etat is the way to success. Besides these, he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable. Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon. Dear Good God! I thank Thee that I am, indeed, beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of the Everlasting Emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of breaking glory. Oh! my beloved Frank. I shall know you then and forever hold fellowship with you and look back and smile at the past.

Your loving, H. W. B.

WOULD BE GLAD TO ESCAPE WITH DEATH.

There are intimations that at the beginning and end of this letter, I felt the approach of death. With regard to that I merely refer to my previous statement concerning my bodily symptoms, and add that on this day I felt the symptoms upon me. The main point is, that I was worried out with the whole business, and would have been glad to escape by death, of which I had but little dread. I could see no end but death to the accumulation of torture, but I resolved to stop short and waste no more time in making matters worse. I felt that Mr. Moulton had better stop too, and let the whole thing come out. I determined then to make a true and full statement, which I now make, and leave the result with God. Mr. Tilton had repeatedly urged me, as stated in my letter, not to betray his wife, and I felt bound by every sense of honor in case I should be pressed by inquiries from my Church or family as to the foundation of the rumors which might reach them, to keep this promise. By this promise I meant only that I would not betray the earnest affection which his wife, as I had been told, had conceived for me and had confessed to him. It certainly did not refer to adultery. If there had been such a fact in existence, its betrayal would have ruined me as well as her, and a pledge not to destroy myself would have been too absurd to be mentioned in this letter.

In reply to this note, which was calm and reserved rather than gloomy, Mr. Moulton wrote that same day a letter of three and a half sheets of copy paper, in which he deliberately and twice in succession reaffirmed his main statement that there was nothing in the whole case on which I could not safely stand. He treats my resolution as born of such morbid despair as he had often reproached me for, and urged me strongly to maintain my faith in him. Tilton yielded to his persuasion and graciously allowed himself to be soothed by the publication of a card exonerating him from the authorship of base lies to which the tripartite covenant referred. So once more, and this time against my calmer judgment, I patched up a hollow peace with him.

That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case, no one is more conscious than I am. I chose the wrong path, and accepted a disastrous guidance in the beginning, and have indeed traveled on a "rough and rugged edge." My prolonged effort to suppress this scandal has at last spread so much desolation throughout the land, but I cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep these matters out of sight. In this respect I appeal to you and to all Christian men to judge whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made, rather than to suffer the morals of the entire community, especially of the young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods daily iterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity, and the demoralization of every child that is old enough to read.

ONE MORE FACT CONCERNING THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The full truth of this history requires one more fact should be told, and especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps two thousand dollars. Afterwards I contributed at one time five thousand dollars. After the money had been paid over, in five one-thousand dollar bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally, a square demand and a threat was made by my confidential friend that if five thousand dollars more was not paid, Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This I saw at once was blackmail in its boldest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure. But, after the summer of 1873 I became inwardly satified that Tilton was inherently and inevitably a ruined man, and no longer trusted either his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was nothing but a snare and his professions of friendship treacherous. He did not mean well by me nor by his own household; but I suffered all the more on this account. As he had grown up under my influence and in my church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings such as visit a father for a wrong doing son, and in times of great mental depression, this feeling sometimes amounted almost to a mania.

Mr. Beecher here details his efforts to prevent the scandal being made public, which was threatened by the trial of Tilton by the church, and says of Tilton:

I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton for him and to do all in human power to save him, even from himself, that I was

READY TO RESIGN

if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to the charges against me but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secresy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the Church, and that, as I had failed, I herewith resigned. This letter was never sent. A little calmer thought showed me how futile it would be to stop the trouble—a mere useless self-sacrifice. But I showed it to Mr. Moulton, and possibly he copied it. I have found the original of it in my house. If I could at this moment remember any of the other letters which I have written to Mr. Moulton, I would do so. If he has reserved all my effusions of feeling he must have a large collection. I wished him to bring them all before the Committee. I should have been glad to get such hints as they may contain to refresh my recollection of facts and sequences. I have no fear of their full and fair publication, for though they would doubtless make a sad exposure of my weakness, grief and despondency, they do not contain a line confessing such guilt as has been charged upon me or a word inconsistent with my innocence, nor any other spirit than that of a generous remorse over a great and more and more irreparable evil. But however intense and numerous may be these expressions of grief, they cannot possibly ever state the anxiety which I constantly felt for the future, the perils of which it is now clear I did not exaggerate, nor the sorrow and remorse which I felt originally on account of the injury which I supposed I had unwittingly done to a beloved family, and afterward for the greater injury which I became satisfied I had done by my unwise, blind and useless efforts to remedy that injury, only—as it proved—at the expense of my own name, the happiness of my own family and the peace of my own Church.

CONCLUSION.

His last words were as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee: In the note requesting your appointment, I asked that you should make full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise. For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under a rod or yoke. If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of other persons' confidential communications, but in so far as my own writings are concerned there is not a letter nor document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writing they have of any source whatsoever. It is time, for the sake of decency and public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors. For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble. Magnified a thousand fold and, like a sore spot in the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood, whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee furnish the following report of the proceedings on Monday night last:

BROOKLYN, August 10, 1874.

The Committee met at three o'clock in the afternoon; all the members were present. At about five o'clock, Francis D. Moulton, who was expected at the opening of the session, made his appearance, when, with the consent of the Committee, he read the following statement, prefacing it with the remarks: "I submit to you first the invitation signed by your chairman, July 27th, 1874; next the invitation of your chairman, signed July 28th, and next the invitation of your chairman, signed August 4th," laying the copies of these invitations on the table before him.

STATEMENT OF MR. MOULTON.

Gentlemen of the Committee: When I was last before you, I stated that I would, at your request, produce such documents as I had and make such a statement of facts as had come to my knowledge on the subject of your inquiry. I fully intended so to do, and have prepared my statement of facts as sustained by documents, and made an examination of all papers that have come in any way into my possession bearing on the controversy between the parties. That statement must, of course, bear with more or less force upon one or the other. On mature reflection, aided by the advice of my most valued friends, I have reconsidered that determination and am obliged to say to you that I feel compelled, from a sense of duty to the parties, to my relation to their controversy and to myself, neither to make the statement nor produce the documents.

When I first became a party to the unhappy controversy between Beecher and Tilton, I had no personal knowledge nor any document in my possession which could affect either. Everything that I know of fact, or have received of papers, has come to me in a

MOST SACRED CONFIDENCE,

to be used for the purpose of composing and settling all difficulties between them, and of preventing, so far as possible, any knowledge of their private affairs being brought to public notice. For this purpose, all their matters have been entrusted to me and for none other. If I should now use them it would be not for the purpose of peace and reconciliation, but to voluntarily take part in a controversy which they have seen fit to renew between themselves. How faithfully, earnestly and honestly I have labored to do my duty to them, for peace they both know. The question for me to settle for myself and no other is now, ought I to do anything to aid either party in a renewed controversy by the use of that which I received and have used only to promote harmony on my honor and conscience? I think I ought, and at the risk of whatever of misconstruction and vituperation may come upon me, I must adhere to the dictates of my own judgment and preserve at least my own self respect. I call attention again to the fact that yours is a mere voluntary tribunal, and whatever I do here is done as a voluntary and not acompelled witness. Whether before any tribunal having power to compel the production of testimony and a statement of fact, I shall ever produce these papers or give any of these confidential statements. I reserve to myself to judge of the emergency which I hope may never come against my wish, as I never have been in sympathy with a renewal of this conflict. A part of these documents have been given to the public. In so far, confidence in regard to them has ceased. It is but just therefore and due to the parties that the whole of those documents, portions of which only have been given, shall be put in your hands in response to a thrice renewed request of the Committee. I have therefore copies of them which I produce here and place in the hands of the Committee with the hope and request that after they have been examined by them they may be returned to me. If any controversy shall arise as to the authenticity of the copies or of documents on that point I shall hold myself open to speak with this exception; except in defence of my own honor and uprightness of my course in all this unfortunate and unhappy business, the purity and candor of which I appeal to the consciences of both parties to sustain. I do not propose, and hope I may never be called upon hereafter to speak either as to the facts or to produce any paper that I have received from either party involved herein.

[Signed] FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

[The letters will appear in Mr. Beecher's statement with an explanation of each. Note.]

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

After the reading of this statement, Moulton was subjected to a brief cross-examination, as follows:

Mr. Winslow—The Committee desire me to ask you some questions, notwithstanding the position you take here in your written statement. You are well aware, as you show by the three invitations which the Committee have sent you, that we are in good faith pursuing an investigation. You will remember that we were appointed by the pastor of Plymouth Church with the sanction and approval of the Examining Committee of that church to inquire into all these matters relating to alleged grievances of Mr. Tilton. The letter of authority that comes to us is not limited. No restrictions are put upon us of any kind. We are invited to examine all the sources of evidence and we have looked upon you as one of the principal sources of evidence. We have waited some two or three weeks to get your testimony, and I am sure I express the feeling of the Committee when I express a

SENSE OF DISAPPOINTMENT

at the position you take. Of course, we know that we are not a court with compulsory powers. We are, as you state, a mere voluntary tribunal. You can do exactly as you please. We await your pleasure, but what I desire to know is, in behalf of the Committee, whether you have so deliberately formed this purpose as to make it beyond recall as things now stand.

Mr. Moulton—In reply to what you have said, and with reference to my appearance here so far as you are concerned in this Committee, I call your attention to the language of your own invitation, namely, this; "we earnestly request that you bring all letters and documents in your possession, which are referred to by Theodore Tilton in his statement before the Committee."

MOULTON REFUSES TO DELIVER UP THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

I comply with the request of this Committee and produce copies of letters referred to by Mr. Tilton, the authenticity of which I am ready within a few moments to establish.

Q.—Do you mean to have us understand, Mr. Moulton, that you have personally compared originals with these copies, so that you know of your own knowledge that they are correct?

A.—I mean to state exactly what I have said.

Winslow—You have not stated anything on that point. Moulton—Yes: I stated that these are copies of letters which are referred to in Tilton's document. Q.—Do you state, of your own personal knowledge that they are copies, or have you trusted to some body else to make copies and compare them? A.—I beg pardon, sir! I am willing to authenticate these copies whenever you wish that they should be authenticated. Q.—Cannot you now be induced to go on, notwithstanding what has happened, and give us a full statement of all your knowledge in these matters? A.—I stand upon the communication which I have made to you to-day. Q.—And that you do not mean to change? A.—Not without sufficient reason. Q.—Of course, I am now referring to the present moment? A.—Yes, sir!

MOULTON READY TO PROVE THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE LETTERS.

Mr. Winslow—There is another point that I would like to ask you about; considering the great importance of these letters. I submit to you whether it would not be be fair and proper that the originals be produced, notwithstanding your readiness to authenticate these copies. You know that in a court, copies would not be received where originals could be produced, and would you not be willing to produce them long enough to have them looked at and examined? A.—In answer to that question I will say that I have not any desire, nor have I had any desire to withhold these originals from you, and I am willing now, or within a few minutes, to produce them. You may send any member of your Committee to see them if you doubt the authenticity. W.—I do not put it on the ground of doubt, but on the ground of business-like regularity. M.—Pardon me; I call your attention to the language of this statement which I have made, and if the autenticity by either party of these documents is doubted, I hold myself ready to prove their authencity. W.—I do not feel called upon to put it on any ground of doubt because there is no reason of doing it. M.—I do not think there is, sir! W.—It is merely a matter of customary business regularity. M.—I have in good faith came here and have presented to you copies of the original documents. If you doubt—— W.—Do not put it in that way, please. M.—Pardon me, I referred to my communication. If there is any doubt, I shall remove the doubt. W.—You were about to say something of your willingness to send for them while you are here and let us see them. M.—Oh, well, you won't doubt them I think. Q.—If we should conclude that we wanted to see them at some other time, would you send for them? A.—Certainly, sir. Q.—Within the present week? A.—Certainly, I am willing go to with all the members of your present Committee or any one that you may select some time during the present week, and show to any accredited member of this Committee the original documents. Is that a fair answer to that question? W.—That is satisfactory. Mr. Hall—Perhaps that question could be determined so far as the Committee are concerned at the present moment. M.—I want action in reference to these documents which I have submitted to you. W.—Well, if for any reason we want to see the originals I understand you to say there is no objection. M.—I assent.

Mr. White—I want to inquire whether your objection to giving a fuller statement is based upon the wording of the letters which seem on one construction to limit it to bringing with you the originals of letters or papers referred to in Mr. Tilton's statement before the Committee. As it seems to me that the letter is susceptible of another explanation, and one which certainly was the understanding of the Committee? Moulton—Yes, sir! I will answer your question. I wish to say and do say that I have acquiesced just now in the request of your chairman, and that all the reasons for the non-production of facts or non-exhibition of documents is given in the communication which I have just read to you. White—Well, as I understand it, the first request, antedating all of these, called upon you to come before us and give your testimony in regard to any charges which might affect the character and Christian standing of Mr. Beecher in the letter referred to of Theodore Tilton to Dr. Bacon. M.—Your original letter did not say any such thing. Q.—Have you a copy here that we may see what it did say? A.—I presented to you at the beginning of this interview the letters from your chairman with reference to which I appear, and as it is a fact that I have fully answered these thrice repeated requests, I submit that this answer is sufficient.

Mr. Sage—Allow me to ask you one question, Mr. Moulton? Moulton—Certainly. Sage—One letter of mine which is before me contains a request to bring with you originals of all letters and papers referred to in Mr. Tilton's statement to the Committee. Winslow—He has covered that by his agreement. Mr. Moulton—If you doubt or question, or if you reqnire them you shall have them.

MOULTON WILLING TO SHOW THE LETTERS, BUT NOT TO TURN THEM OVER TO THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Sage—When shall we? Moulton—My dear sir, you can go with me altogether to my house if you want to. Sage—This answer is unequivocal that we can have possession. A.—Not that you can have possession, but that you can see them. Q.—Well, do you mean possession long enough to examine them? A.—Yes sir, in accordance with my statement. Mr. White—The letters that are referred to, which are produced by you here, three in number, each of them refer to a request before made to appear and give your testimony. I desire simply, as one of the Committee, to state that it is my understanding of these requests that they cover the same thing that was embodied in the statement in the request made early in July, that you appear and give your testimony in regard to matters involved in the Tilton letter to Mr. Bacon, and they refer to that again. I claim it as my understanding, as one of the Committee, that this request is limited to simple production of papers, but it does include in it the request to give your testimony in regard to all the matters. That is what I have been trying to make appear here. Moulton—I repeat again that I have answered fully in my interview with you to-day the request of the chairman of your Committee.

MOULTON'S REASONS FOR RETICENCE.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Tracey,

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, August 22, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—E. A. WOOD.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SMITH.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

WILL the Gazette support Allen, and will it support Onslow and Jeremy?

THE 3rd day of September is the last day for registering. Every voter should bear this in mind.

THE Ring organs are silent upon the confessions of the engineers and contractors of the Water Works, imitating the ostrich hiding its head.

ACCORDING to the Knoxville Chronicle, Republican, both parties and every paper in Tennessee opposes the Civil Rights Bill. Happy Tennessee.

NEGLEY voted six times in one day for the salary grab. See Congressional Globe part 3, session of 1872-3, pages 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836.

THE Telegraph, which opposed the adoption of the new Constitution, ought to be happy with the Ring nominees. They were all in the same boat.

KEEP it before the people that James S. Negley the defiant salary grabber was among those who voted to protect the great briber, Oakes Ames, from the punishment he merited.

HON. A. G. THURMAN has accepted an invitation to attend the next annual Fair at Lynchburg Va., his native home, and it is expected he will deliver the address. In announcing the fact the Richmond Enquirer says: "Thurman is the coming man."

SOME of the Republicans who claim that they belong to the party who investigates the doings of their rascals and knaves and punishes them, should remember that some of the same "rascals and knaves" have been re-nominated for further honors and expect to receive their votes. Whether they are to be disappointed or not, is with the voters to determine.

A SHORT time ago the Pittsburgh Gazette said: "General Garfield of Ohio does not find his course in regard to the back-pay steal just as smooth as he anticipated. . . . . They know that their course on that question will seal their political career." Garfield has since been renominated. Does the Gazette still think that the grabbers have sealed their political career and if so, why does it support Negley?

NEGLEY supported the Sutro Tunnel bill which was thus referred to at the time, by his Republican colleague, Mr. Merriman: "It means a blow struck by government at the prosperity and industry of its own citizens, whom it is bound to respect. It means a copartnership of the government with the avarice of the individual to drive worthy citizens out from under their own roofs into the sage bush, before the devouring mouth of the Sutro Tunnel. It means a triumph over Congress by the most skillful lobbyist of modern times."

DEMOCRATIC delegates and visitors to the State Convention will have to pay their way, but not so in regard to the Republican State Convention which assembles to-day in Harrisburg. Excursion tickets were scattered around in profusion on Monday to all who desired to go. We understand they were sent here and we presume all over the State, by the State Treasurer, who can afford to be liberal on a salary of five thousand per annum. He may succeed in setting up a ticket this time, in the interest of the Ring, but it will be the last one. Dead head tickets will bring no healing on their wings for the Mackey-Cameron dynasty.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

The political canvass in this State, which will be fully inaugurated by the Democratic Convention which is to assemble on the 26th inst., is full of hope for the Democratic party. We have beaten the cohorts of Radicalism North and South in every State where an election has been held. We have gained two States, New Hampshire and North Carolina, and we have solidified former successes in Kentucky and Connecticut. All that we have to do is to act with common prudence at the outset of the campaign,—the courage and fortitude of the Democracy can always be depended on.

The Democratic party will go into this contest as it has gone into every contest for the last seventy-four years, with purposes and principles which are known to all men. It was not organized to promote interests of any class, nor to push along the car of any 'ism—it never undertook to say what a man should eat or what he should drink, or wherewithal he should be clothed. It never proscribed any man for his religious belief nor for his nationality.

On the other hand it always did denounce the centralization of power by the federal government—it always did declare that corporations should be properly curbed, that all pursuits should be treated with exact equity, and that the currency of the country should be as sound and stable as possible.

We have no time even to allude to the history of the various struggles the Democratic party has endured in behalf of all these ideas, so essential to the success and permanence of republican government in this country. All men who have fought for or against the Democracy any time this thirty years, knew exactly what it thought and they know now what it will do if it shall again succeed, without receiving any pledges or declaring anew its fealty to ancient principles. It is not customary for Catholic Councils, or Episcopal Conventions, or Presbyterian General Assemblies, to repeat every time one of either may meet the grand, distinctive principles under which they exist and have always existed. All men know the difference between Democrats and Radicals just as well as they know the leading views of a Catholic form those of a Presbyterian, a Baptist or Unitarian.

We have said this much, in deprecation of any attempt on the part of the approaching Democratic Convention to devise what is called a specious and cunning "platform." Preambles and strings of resolutions as long as the moral law, and quite as unobjectionable, may be prepared as easily as Radicals can lie. But the Radicals can beat us at that game continually—even as Satan could quote Scripture to suit his purpose. Parties cannot start into being or strike out a new path in any such neat and rapid way. Parties, like Constitutions, and customs and systems of laws have to grow. And the Democratic ideas having prevailed in the national government for seventy years and at this moment of time prevailing in half the States of the Union, has certainly acquired formidable stature and well knitted strength, and a face that can be well remembered.

We have enough to do just now to denounce, expose and arraign the Radical party for its misdeeds—for the crimes which have disgraced the land, covered it with corruption, and brought it to the brink of ruin.

The Radicals have corrupted the ballot-box everywhere—but their grandest infamy was achieved in Philadelphia—where all officers, from Governors down, have been counted in by open and scandalous fraud.

They have plunged the two great cities of the State into debts that will cripple them for the balance of this century at least. They have bought and sold State Legislatures, and have plunged many commonwealths into hopeless financial ruin—and have defiled the Senate of the United States with such men as Patterson, Mitchel, Pomeroy and Cameron.

They are the authors of the Credit Mobilier swindle—the Salary grab—the prodigal and scandalous land grants which have stripped the Union of its fairest and best domain.

And these are but few, very few of the sins for which they must answer at this election. Surely to hold the Radicals up to punishment for these crimes will afford the Democrats occupation enough for one campaign—without wasting time in laying out plans for the Presidential campaign of 1876.

It was considered by his adulators one of the wisest and the wittiest sayings of the lamented Lincoln—that "you should never go across a river until you come to it!" And it would be well for our Convention to take this shrewd but homely advice—it is indeed a good deal like the man who gave it.

But there is one absorbing topic for the Democrats in this campaign before which all others should give way—that is the setting up of the new Constitution on a firm, fair, and enduring basis. All that Radicalism could do last winter at Harrisburg to defeat the righteous ends of that admirable instrument, they did with unconcealed hate and indecent haste. They even turned it over to its vindictive enemy, Chief Justice Agnew, for revision. We shall find that all their prominent candidates or State officers will be its avowed or concealed enemies. Democrats can well afford to give one, five, yea, ten years' labor to save and to soundly root this excellent constitution, and they have no time to lose in beginning their labor.

Let us, then, have no dreary platitudes from the Convention, endorsing doctrines and measures that can stand by themselves, and which at best cannot be affected by action at Harrisburg. Above all, let the contest of 1876 be arranged by the people who shall be alive and on the deck that year.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The defeat of the new Constitution in Ohio, should be a warning for Constitutional Conventions in the future not to attempt to do too much, or refuse to listen to the voice of the people. On the 15th of May, while the Convention was yet in session, we said that it begins to look as though the work of the Ohio Constitutional Convention would be repudiated by the people. The action of that body has become so partisan of late that it ought to be defeated. The Radical majority finding that the party was in a minority in the State, introduced an article providing for cumulative voting in Hamilton county in the election of members of the Legislature, but refused to apply the principle to the rest of the State. This is done for the purpose of securing to the Radical party a portion of the Hamilton county legislative delegation. This and the gerrymander in the apportionment of the Legislature, will no doubt as it certainly should, secure the defeat of the partisan instrument. When the Convention adjourned we said:

> The Ohio Constitutional Convention has adjourned, and it now only remains for the people of the State to veto their work. There are a few propositions submitted to a separate vote, but the main body of the Constitution will no doubt be defeated, owing to its partisan character.

There were certain features in the proposed instrument that recommended it to favorable consideration, but the bad so much overbalanced the good, that it was a moral certainty from the first all would have to fall. The clause providing for cumulative voting in Cincinnati and Cleveland for members of the Legislature, but not providing for it elsewhere in the State gave rise perhaps to the strongest opposition it encountered. This act was so manifestly for the purpose of depriving the Democrats of a majority of the Legislature, that even respectable Republicans became disgusted and opposed the work of the Convention.

Judging from the vote as given in the returns, the two parties were nearly divided on the question of adoption, more Democrats, perhaps, opposing than favoring it. The Temperance vote was almost unanimous against adoption. To the body of the Constitution the temperance people had no objections, but would willingly have seen it adopted, if the license clause, which was submitted independently, could have been defeated. But the temperance people, as we stated in an article early in June, saw that the license clause would carry, and their only hope of defeating license, was to defeat the whole Constitution.

The result of Tuesday's election fully vindicates our prediction. For while Ohio has pronounced by a large majority in favor of a license system, the system itself has been defeated, since it could not go into effect unless the whole Constitution was adopted. The temperance people, therefore, seeing that there was no doubt of "license" carrying, concentrated all their efforts upon the defeat of the body of the instrument.

It would seem that at least 40,000 votes were given for the license clause, alone, that were not cast for the Constitution, and this fully accounts for the rejection of the Constitution and the adoption of the license proposition. The friends of license seemed either to forget that their votes on the proposition alone would not count if there was a majority against the main instrument, or else they were opposed to it and only voted on the license clause for the purpose of determining what the public sentiment was in that behalf. The majority in favor of license shows what the popular feeling is in Ohio.

Another great objection to the Constitution was the apportionment for which it provided. This was considered unfair, both by Democrats and Republicans alike in many parts of the State, and united both against it. Had the Convention refrained from putting in these objectionable points, which they did at its close, the new instrument would undoubtedly have been ratified. But the people have concluded to live under the old Constitution for twenty years longer.

GENERAL NEGLEY is afraid to take the stump to explain his record or make pledges for the future. He contents himself with making promises to everybody who may interview him. He has, it is said, pledged himself to the colored population to vote for an extreme civil rights bill, but will not put it down in writing nor make any declaration for the public eye. It does not seem to make any difference with these people, how often they may have been deceived or betrayed by those they place in public positions; a few cheap words, and everything is lovely.

IF the people want to know why their taxes are doubled this year, they have only to study that beautiful system of engineering that adds one foot of rock at each station so as to make up the required estimate. We once heard of a man who said that he could put a gallon of molasses in a smaller jug than any other grocer in town. It would seem that in excavating for the Hiland avenue reservoir that somebody has been getting more rock out of a smaller area than any other living engineer could possibly accomplish.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

At Harrisburg Wednesday, the Ring run things to their hearts' content. They nominated as it was generally understood they would nominate, Paxson for Supreme Judge, and unmercifully threw Graham overboard—they recognizing in Olmstead for Lieutenant Governor a more pliant tool. Harrison Allen whom the Gazette has been calling upon to do his duty and stir up "the State Treasurer to the necessity of obeying the laws"—the bosom friend of R. W. Mackey carries off the nomination for Auditor General; whilst the present Surveyor General Beath is made the candidate for Secretary of the Interior.

Such is the ticket framed and put through by Cameron, Mackey, Mann & Co. It is notoriously Ring from top to bottom, and may very properly be termed a victory of the corruptionists over the respectable element of the Republican party. Every candidate on it was opposed to the adoption of the new Constitution and belongs to the clique that is now attempting to pull down and destroy its wisest provisions. Let the friends of the new instrument, and all in favor of honesty and good government remember this when they are called upon to vote.

The Convention is represented as being the most boisterous and disgraceful ever held by that party, and has left a deep sting in the breasts of many respectable delegates who are outraged and disgusted at the tactics of Ring leaders.

FINANCIAL DOCTORING.

Upon a great many occasions we have exposed the fallacious means resorted to by the Secretary of the Treasury to show a reduction of the public debt, when there was no actual reduction. On the same subject the Chicago Times says:

> The Times has several times called attention to a system of doctoring the public debt statements by which a decrease in the amount of obligations outstanding was made to appear, when in reality there was an increase. Our Washington correspondent calls attention to another species of dishonesty. For some time past it has been the habit of the Secretary to place among the cash on hand certain forthcoming assets, which might or might not be collected some time in the future. By this means the statement for July was made to show a decrease of nearly two million dollars in the debt, while in reality, excluding those anticipated assets, there was an increase. Such dishonesty may pay for a while, but when the people find it out there will be a reckoning for which the Secretary of the Treasury will not be very well prepared.

This pernicious system was begun by Secretary Boutwell and has been continued ever since. By reference to the files of THE POST almost any time during the past four years it will be seen that we have exposed again and again this same fallacy, and demonstrated that while Boutwell and Richardson were pretending to reduce the debt, the bonded indebtedness was gradually increasing. Not content with counting the money in the Treasury, which is there only to meet the current expenses of the government as so much of the debt paid, the revenues of the future are anticipated, and set down as money in the Treasury and public debt paid. This is the most preposterous idea ever advanced in finances. The Times' correspondent commenting on this gives us an illustration in the anticipation of assets for July, and says that had no anticipation been made of forthcoming assets, the exhibit would have shown an increase of the public debt, instead of, as reported, a decrease of over two million dollars. It is alleged that there were held back during the previous month over five millions dollars on account of warrants. Credit was given for three million dollars due from the tax on national banks, which has not been received; and other items of revenue were credited in anticipation of the receipts at the Treasury Department for the purpose of making a favorable showing.

Some months ago we published a table comparing the pretended reductions given in the monthly statements with the actual reduction of the bonded debt for the previous year, in which we showed a discrepancy of some $20,000,000. It is now time that this trickery was stopped and an honest statement of the debt given.

THE unfortunate colored people who put their money in the Freedman's Savings Bank have become unduly cautious. They refuse to surrender their pass books to the Receiver. One can't blame them, however. They have learned what it is to put their trust in "Christian" statesmen.

CHICAGO has been making a list of her wealthy men. It is admitted that Cincinnati has some few men of wealth, and St. Louis, "a town to the south of us," Chicago thinks it necessary to explain, has several; but Chicago, as usual, "beats creation!" Real estate has been the means by which these men rose. By far the greater majority of Chicago's millionaires are old men who came there about 1856 or earlier, and bought land and sold it, and bought again; or who simply bought land and happily held on to it. We find, moreover, the admission:

> "Another characteristic of our wealthy men is the evident lack of social attainments. They were not, as a class, born to kid gloves. Financial acumen has been a gift with them, but the finer culture of breeding, and the refinement that comes of good society, was not their portion in early youth, nor have they had time to attend to such things in the busy whirl of money making."

The two wealthiest citizens are said to be Wm. B. Ogden, the first Mayor of the city, $15,000,000, and Cyrus W. McCormick, $16,000,000. Then follows the well-known name of Laflin, Farrell, and Peck brothers, and some fifty others whose coffers are supposed to contain from four million dollars down to a pitiful one million.

THE next election in Louisiana is likely to be even a greater fraud than the last, for Kellogg's new registration system will virtually debar his opponents from voting. There is a State Registrar with chief clerk and assistants to engineer the machine. Under them are the Supervisors of Registration, one for each parish, and one for each ward in New Orleans. All these officials are to be appointed by Kellogg, and receive good salaries dependent upon his tenure of office. The Supervisors are to decide all questions of erasure from or addition to the registry, and they have the appointment of special constables to attend the polls. The Supervisors may reject, if so disposed, even the proofs of naturalization required by law. In order that the courts may not mar the plans of these officials, it is provided that any Judge interfering shall be fined $500, and imprisoned for not less than six months.

THE World thus makes a long story very short:

> The least said is truly the soonest mended. Decent people who find life too short to wade through the filth of the Brooklyn scandal may like to have the pith of the case laid before them in its four cardinal points, now all in evidence, and fatally correlated by the dates:
>
> TILTON TO MOULTON.—Dec., 1870. Six months ago I learned from my wife that H. W. Beecher had dishonored my home. Bring him to me that I may mention it to him. T. TILTON.
>
> MOULTON TO BEECHER.—Jan., 1871. Tilton thinks you have ruined his business. Prove yourself his friend and it will be all right. You can stand on the truth.
>
> BEECHER TO MOULTON.—May, 1873. Pay to F. D. Moulton, for the benefit of Theodore Tilton, five thousand dollars. H. W. BEECHER.
>
> TILTON TO BEECHER.—June, 1873. To H. W. B. Grace, mercy, peace. T. T.

IT may be accepted as certain that Attorney-General Williams is to be Minister to Russia. Of course he will take his landaulet with him. The delay in the appointment is owing entirely to the uncertainty in the President's mind respecting Williams's successor in the Department of Justice. Undoubtedly the Emperor of Russia will regard it as a great compliment to have a man sent to his court whom the Senate rejected because he was not fit to be Chief Justice, and who was proved to have stolen $1,600 out of the contingent fund of the Department, to buy his wife a new carriage.—N. Y. Sun.

IT having been asserted that General Robert E. Lee advised the removal of General Joseph F. Johnson from the command of the Southern Army of the Tennessee in 1864, General Johnson has sent to General A. H. Colquitt, President of the Georgia branch of the Southern Historical Society, a letter from Wade Hampton to correct the error. General Hampton positively asserts that General Lee was earnest in expressing not only his regret at General Johnson's removal, but his entire confidence in him. It is also said he had urged the Secretary of War not to remove him, as no better officer could be found to take his place.

A WRITER in the Revue Britannique expressed the belief that if Grant is elected for a third time, he will be the last President of this Republic, and that then there will be another autocrat in the world. In support of these views his action is cited in the case of Richardson, who, after having been condemned by Congress and the press of all parties, was for a long time kept in his place, only to be finally transferred from the office of Secretary of the Treasury to that of Judge of the Court of Claims. The writer adds that there is no constitutional king who would dare thus to defy public opinion.

A SARATOGA correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, who recently asked Vice President Wilson what he thought of the third term discussion, says: "He replied that he did not know whether the President really aspired to a third term; that if he did he would certainly find that the American people would elect no man for a third term to the Presidency, no matter how meritorious his services or record; that so far as he (Wilson) was concerned, he would have as soon joined the rebellion in its first conception as to join now the tail of it, which yet showed life. He could not believe the President encouraged any such thought."

THE Westchester Village Record, Republican, says: The attempt of the Philadelphia Ring to bring about the nomination of Paxson for Judge of the Supreme Court, "is the boldest endeavor to create public sentiment in favor of a weak candidate for the highest office on the ticket ever perpetrated."

THE Detroit Free Press: "A Louisville woman tried suicide four times in one day but was balked every time." It was fourteen times; and nobody blamed her for it, either, as she did it because her brutal husband wanted her to go and spend as much as three days in Detroit.—Courier-Journal.

THE Democracy of Lehigh county held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting, in a grove near Foglesville, on Saturday, which was presided over by Dr. C. F. Shultz. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring for William H. Sowden of Allentown for Lieutenant Governor.

THE presence of two colored men as delegates in the Republican County Convention of Randolph County, Ill., last week, caused the instant secession of certain white delegates, who declared "They could not swallow this bitter pill."

THE delegates from Erie county to the Democratic State Convention are: Senatorial—Benj. Whitman. Representative—R. H. Arbuckle, W. H. Lyle, Clark Barlow, H. H. Miller. Instructed for Trunkey for Supreme Judge.

EX. GOV. CURTIN who openly proclaims his preference for the Democratic party will, it is reported, take an active personal part in the approaching political contest.—Harrisburgh Patriot.

MORE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

PAY UP OR LOSE YOUR OFFICE.

The following circular has been addressed to the loyal Republican office holders throughout the country:

"UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1874.

"SIR—In view of the important approaching elections, involving the political character of the next Congress, and of very many of the State Legislatures and State officers, this Committee has determined to, and has organized for a general and active canvass. The measures adopted involve considerable expenditure of means in the preparation and circulation of documents pertinent to the pending political issues, and in the work of organization in many of the Districts.

"To aid in this work, you are requested to procure by subscription from earnest Republicans, or to contribute the sum of five dollars, which will be repaid in documents for circulation in your vicinity.

"Remittances may be made to the Secretary by money order, draft, or registered letter.

"An early reply to this communiation is solicited.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant. "J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

"It is particularly desired that in replying to this letter the name of the postoffice and State, together with the date and name of the writer, should be written clearly and legibly, in order that credit may be properly given."

THE LATEST CHRISTIAN STATESMAN REWARDED WITH A RENOMINATION.

THE PIOUS AND SAINTLY GARFIELD.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Garfield, who claims to be pious and is able, has been detected in several slips. There are three especial charges against him, which his most partial friend would scarcely dare to deny.

He was dishonorably involved in the Credit Mobilier scandal. The scraps of evidence that the Poland Committee suffered to come to light seemed to show that Garfield's guilt was next to that of Ames and Brooks. So general was this impression that when Butler hurled the biting epigram "*Nil de mortuis nisi bonum*" at him, its cruel justice was universally recognized. The remarkable essay on the history of the Credit Mobilier, which appeared in a recent number of Scribner, placed Garfield among the men whose guilty complicity was beyond a doubt.

In the second place, Mr. Garfield's course in relation to the salary-grab was not one which would warrant further confidence in him. When the people rebelled against the back-pay, he pleaded that he had to vote for it in order to save the Appropriation bill. Butler showed, on the floor of the House, that he (Garfield) was a member of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, and could have lopped off the back-pay in the Committee meeting, if he had wished to do so. After other tricks and turns had failed to quiet popular indignation, it was announced with great pomp that Garfield had never drawn his back-pay. In other words, he meant to wait until the storm had blown over and pocket the plunder then. This would not do. A fresh outburst sent him to the Treasury Department, where he drew his pay and then duly returned it. Such a series of makeshifts indicated a desire to gain honor by pretending to refund the money and to gain shekels by pocketing it at the same time. A large number of his constituents at once requested him to resign. Their opinion of his conduct was plain.

In the third place, Gen. Garfield took a fee of $5,000 from Parsons for services which it was not creditable for him to perform. He was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Every dollar voted for the District of Columbia improvements had to be approved by this Committee. Its recommendations would lead Congress to give or to deny. And of course the most potent voice in it was that of Gen. Garfield. The District officials were acutely conscious of this fact. They bowed obsequiously to all Garfield's suggestions. Parsons knew this. So he gave Garfield an exorbitant fee for a short argument. He really paid him for use of the influence over the District officials which his position gave him. Everybody else knew this. Garfield would have had to be brain-sick not to know it himself.

It is not a pleasant task to array these three black facts against a man who might have been a statesman. But it is duty. The tide of corruption has already risen so high that the country will be overwhelmed, unless almost superhuman efforts are put forth. The nation cannot afford to have its Congress led by a man of besmirched reputation, no matter how brilliant his brain may be.

It is too soon to calculate Gen. Garfield's chances of success. He was renominated by 100 out of 134 votes, but—it is a weighty but—the 34 adverse ballots were blank. This fact is interpreted as a sign that his opponents in the Convention hold themselves at liberty to support any other candidate. It is already announced that the Democrats will make no nomination. All foes of Garfield will unite upon some independent man. The Republican party and press are both divided. The newspapers support and oppose him, according as their editors are or are not "Postmasters by the grace of God and Garfield." The special dispatch to the Inter-Ocean about the renomination ends with this significant sentence: "Garfield had 10,000 majority last year, and his friends are sanguine that he will have at least half that in the present election." A good campaign ought to convert the 5,000 voters who are still relied upon. If half of them decide that strict honesty is of more importance than brains, the day is won."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ON Friday afternoon last a little three year old daughter of Mrs. Annie Simpson of Florence was scalded to death by falling into a kittle of boiling water.

TUESDAY evening a twelve year old boy jumped from a moving train, at Dudley, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. Result, instant death.

THE Commissioners of Washington county say, that it will require about ten thousand dollars to rebuild and repair bridges destroyed and damaged by the flood of July 26.

THE Beaver Argus and Radical of this week says: "We noticed six Chinamen in town last Friday peddling tea and fans. One was carrying an immense basket, which almost bore him to the ground, and looking the picture of despair, while the other five trotted along behind, without any load whatever, and apparently entirely unconcerned.

THE store and dwelling house of William Brophy, located on the Greensburg pike, near Irwin's Station; Westmoreland county, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Mr. B. had but recently moved into the building. The building and contents were entirely destroyed, and the family had barely time to escape with their lives. Peter Gilchrist was severely injured by falling from the roof of a building near the one burned.

THE Brownsville Clipper states on Monday of last week quite a painful accident happened to Miss Lizzie Richards, daughter of John Richards, Esq., of Luzerne township, Fayette county. She had mounted a horse to come to Brownsville, and as she was riding along a precipice by the roadside, some fifteen feet almost perpendicular, the animal became frightened and jumped the precipice, carrying her along. As they alighted, the horse rolled upon her, breaking her collar bone and otherwise injuring her.

AT the residence of Mr. Joseph White of New Castle, Lawrence county, a tea party of an unusually interesting character was given one afternoon last week. Some thirteen ladies were present, and the youngest of nine was seventy-one years of age, the oldest, Mr. White's mother, being ninety-five years and six months old. The united ages of the ladies present aggregated 714 years, giving an average of over 79½ years. Of the nine referred to all were in posession of their mental faculties, and the only impress time seemed to have left was defective hearing, but that was not impaired to such an extent as to interfere with free conversation. The ladies were all acquainted with each other, but some of them had not met for over fifty years. The re-union was a most pleasant one throughout, and during the afternoon many pleasant memories were recalled.

PENNSYLVANIA

THE RING CONVENTION.

The Cameron-Mackey Slate Put Through.

PAXSON FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Olmstead, Allen and Beath Nominated.

THE PLATFORM.

Negro Rights Demanded.

"MUM" ON THE SALARY GRAB.

Hartranft Endorsed for the Presidency.

HARRISBURG, August 19.—The Convention was called to order at noon by Mr. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee. George Lear, of Bucks, (Paxson,) and William Lilly, of Carbon, (Butler,) were nominated for temporary Presidents. The names of the delegates were called and the vote resulted: Lear, 138; Lilly, 101. The announcement was received with applause.

Mr. Lilly conducted Mr. Lear to the chair, who returned thanks in an appropriate speech.

Robert M. Snodgrass and others were made temporary secretaries. A committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed to report permanent officers, and on motion of Russell Errett, a committee was appointed on resolutions, of which he was made chairman. At 1:30 the convention adjourned until three o'clock.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

At the afternoon session J. S. Rutan, of Beaver county, was elected Permanent President, with one Vice President from each Congressional District.

THE NOMINATIONS.

E. M. Paxson was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court on the first ballot. A. G. Olmstead, of Potter county, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the third ballot. Harrison Allen, of Warren county, was nominated Auditor General on the first ballot, which was followed by the nomination of Colonel R. B. Beath, of Schuylkill, by acclamation, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted. They eulogize the Republican and denounce the Democratic party; rejoice over the changes in the State Constitution, and declare that the task of putting into operation the machinery of the new fundamental law belongs to the Republican party; demand such legislation as will substitute adequate salaries and fees of county officers; look with pride on the common school system of the State; favor the amplest protection and the fullest development to the agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, putting a stop to railroad land grants, improving the navigation of the great inland rivers and properly adjusting relations between capital and labor; declare the necessity of protection to manufacturing interests, condemn the attempt to establish free trade through a reciprocity treaty with Canada; assert that the Democratic party is attempting to bring about a war of the races in the South and the continuance of the Republican party is necessary to secure equal rights to all; call upon Congress to see that the guarantees of new amendments to the Constitution of the United States are enforced by appropriate statutes favor free banking, the aggregate volume of currency to be regulated by the necessities of the people and the recognized laws of trade; reaffirm the declaration of the National Republican Convention of 1872 in favor of a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable day, and remember with gratitude the soldiers and sailors of the republic.

The 14th resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That, entertaining the fullest confidence in the high personal integrity, ability and statesmanship of Gov. John F. Hartranft, we unhesitatingly present him to our Republican friends throughout the Union as a candidate for nomination to the Presidency in 1876. His blameless and exalted character as a man, his extraordinary ability as an administrative officer, the purity of his public life and his splendid record as a soldier all commend him to an enthusiastic and hearty support for a position which he is so well qualified to adorn.

Resolutions were also adopted as to the formation of a State committee, and calling upon representatives in Congress and the Legislature to give earnest support to such measures as will tend to the success of the centennial. A resolution endorsing Gen. Grant in the event of his candidacy for the third term was voted down with loud shouts of disapproval.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

A Democratic Call.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., August 17.—The straight Democratic State Central Committee to-day issued a circular setting forth the principles upon which their call is based and asking old line Democrats to send full delegations. The Convention will be held here on the 25th inst.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

PARSONS, Kansas, August 17.—At a recent election of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indian Territory, Coleman Cole was elected Governor of the Choctaws, and Frank Overton, Governor of the Chickasaws. This is a triumph of progressive principles.

CONGRESSMEN NOMINATED.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—To-night the Democrats nominated Wm. L. McGrath for Congress in the Fourth district.

COLUMBUS, August 18.—Preble county to-day elected unanimously Gunckle, a delegate for Congress. Montgomery county will do the same next Saturday which insures Gunckle's renomination for Congress. Darke has already elected a solid Gunckle delegation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A War of the Races Anticipated.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 18.—There was considerable excitement here this afternoon caused by reports of an anticipated fight between the whites and blacks at Ridge Springs, Edgefield county, South Carolina. A party of armed whites left here this afternoon to aid their friends. Others will follow in case a conflict begins. At nine o'clock this evening all was quiet at Ridge Springs, but a fight was anticipated. Both whites and blacks are arming for a fray. There is an uneasy feeling that the war of the races will begin in South Carolina, and in that event the white people of Georgia on the Savannah river will go to the rescue of the white people of South Carolina. Arms and amunition are being shipped from this city.

THE annual reunion of the 140th regiment Pa. Volunteers will be held at Washington on Tuesday September 8th. The regiment was made up largely in Washington county.

OHIO ELECTION.

Defeat of the Proposed New Constitution.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—All the wards of Cincinnati are in. About 22,000 votes were polled. It stands, majority for the new Constitution, 6,483; majority for license, 11,529; majority for minority representation, 8,403; majority for license, 11,529.

Only large towns in Southern Ohio have been heard from. The majorities are immense against the Constitution, and generally large in favor of licensing the sale of liquor.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, August 18.—The vote in this city and throughout the northwestern part of the State as far as heard from was very light. Three wards in the city give 195 majority for the new Constitution, 60 against minority representation, 87 against railroad aid and 301 for license. Tontogony, Wood county, gives 159 against the new Constitution. Paulding county, one township, including Antwerp village gives 37 majority for the Constitution, and 46 against license. Columbus Grove, Putnam county, gives 165 against the Constitution, 100 against minority representation, 158 against railroad aid, and 54 against license. St. Joseph township, Williams county gives 139 against the Constitution, 110 against minority representation, 150 against railroad aid, and 37 for license. Two townships of Lucas county give 32 against the Constitution, 76 against minority representation, 124 against railroad aid, and 43 against License. Millwry, Ottawa county, gives 4 against the Constitution, 13 against minority representation, 100 against railroad aid, and 38 for license.

CADIZ.

CADIZ, August 18.—The first vote for the new Constitution was 116, against 473. The second vote tor minority representation was 97, against 478. The third vote for railroad aid was 110, against 473. The fourth vote for license 142, against license 445.

SANDUSKY.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, August 18.—This city gives 97 majority against the new Constition, and 716 in favor of license.

The vote in Belmont and Jefferson counties, so far as heard from, is very light. Portland, Jefferson county, gives 14 for the new Constitution, 178 against it; ninety-eight for license, against, 92. Barnesville, Belmont county, for the new Constitution, 87; against, 754; for license, 221; against, 627. Lagrange, Jefferson county, for new Constitution, none; against, 71. For license, 39; against, 39. At Steubenville, the majority in the city and township against the new Constitution was 758; the majority in the same for license was 76. Railroad aid and minority representation were lost by still heavier majorities.

ASHLAND, August 18,—Montgomery township gave 258 majority against the Constitution and 58 against license.

COLUMBUS, August 18.—Specials to the Ohio State Journal thus far received show the following election returns on the new Constitution and license: Delaware City and township complete give a majority against the Constitution of 648; majority against license, 128. Delaware county is reported as being largely against the Constitution. Nine wards of Zanesville give 700 majority against the Constitution and 400 for license.

CINCINNTTI, August 18—There was a pretty full vote in Cincinnati on the new Constitution. There was very little electioneering done. Keepers of the smaller grade of saloons voted against license. Seven city wards casting 5,536 votes, gave 458 for the Constitution 2,785 for license. Chillicothe gives 180 majority for the Constitution and 45s majority for license. Piqua gives 340 majority against the Constitution and 30 majority for licenso. Wilmington reports license and the Constitution largely defeated. Clinton county, Washingto Court House, reports 777 votes cast, and four to one against license and the Constitution. Spring Creek township, Miami county, gives 139 against the Constitution.

DAYTON, August 18.—The New Constitution was carried by about 300 majority and license by about 1,000.

COLUMBUS, August 18.—The election passed off very quietly and in most wards about seventy per cent. of the city vote was polled. In several large wards, a contest for Counciman brought out a larger vote than the Constitution pure and simple would have done. Returns from all but two wards of Columbus shows 158 majority for the Constitution, 424 for minority representation, 375 for license and 172 majority against railroad aid. Returns from two townships show a majority of 303 against the Constitution and 133 against license.

TOLEDO, August 18.—Clinton township, Fulton county, gives 180 majority against the Constitution and 226 against license. Milton township, Wood county, gives 220 majority against the Constitution and 43 majority for license. White House, Lucas county, gives 100 majority against the Constitution and 15 against license. A dispatch from Tiffan says: Indications based upon return from three wards of that town and township, Seneca county, are that the county will give 1,000 majority against the Constitution and 200 majority for license. Fremont City and township gives 675 majority against the Constitution and 334 for license. Belleville township, Sandusky county, gives 224 majority against the Constitution and 20 majority for license. Two townships in DeFrance county gives 72 majority against the Constitution and 70 majority for license. Springfield township, Williams county, gives 115 majority against the Constitution and the same majority against license. Bryan, Williams county, gives 272 majority against the Constitution and 24 for license. The other two propositions defeated by a still larger majority. Napoleon town and township Henry gives 10 majority against the Constitution, 331 against minority representation, 414 against railroad aid and 120 majority for license. Perrysburg township, Wood county, gives 4 to 1 majority against the Constitution, 560 majority against minority representation, 590 against railroad aid and 272 againt license.

THE RESULT IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, August 18.—The election throughout this section of the State passed off quietly. A light vote was polled. So little interest was manifested that it is difficult to obtain results from the neighboring county.

The following is the report of majorities so far as ascertained: Cleveland City, four wards, favor the Constitution, 2,499; favor license, 1,498; Stark county, Perry township and Massellon City in favor of the Constitution 594; in favor of license 590.

Alliance, against the Constitution, 199; against the license 176. Canton, in favor of the Constitution, 247; in favor of license, 209. Summit county, Hudson for the Constitution, 125; for license, 11. Akron, six wards, for the Constitution, 322; for license, 450. Portage township, for the Constitution, 25; for license, 91. Franklin township, against the Constitution, 233; against license, 40. Cuyahoga Falls, for the Constitution, 133; against license, 56. Huron county, Norwalk, against the Constitution 361; against license, 2. Wakeman, against the Constitution, 160; against license, 66. Milan, against the Constitution, 170; against license, 61. Lorain county, Medina, against the Constitution, 41; against license, 41. Ashtabula county, Conneaut, for the Constitution, 290; against license, 118. Sandusky county, two townships, including Fremont City, against the Constitution, 899; against license, 355. Seneca county, two townships, including partial returns from Tiffin City, against the Constitution, 340; for license, 138. Mahoning county, Youngstown township and city, against the Constitution, 74; against license, 151. Trumbull county, Warren city and township, for the Constitution, 26; for license, 58. Jefferson county, Steubenville, against the Constitution, 718; for license, 87. Columbiana county, New Lisbon and township, against the Constitution, 427; against license, 296. Tuscarawas county, Urichsville, against the Constitution, 427; against license, 296. Erie county, Vermilion, against the Constitution, 39; for license, 91. Portage county, Aurora, for the Constitution, 45; against license, 28. Richland county, Belleville, against the Constitution, 273; against license, 61; Lucas and Monroe townships, against the Constitution, 271; against license, 203.

COMPLETE RETURNS FROM DAYTON AND TOLEDO.

In Dayton, the total vote on the new Constitution was about half. The majority for the Constitution was 368; majority for license, 1,448.

Toledo city complete gives a majority against the Constitution of 185; against minority representation, 533; against railroad aid, 629; majority for license, 687.

MAJORITIES AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Athens gives 69 majority for the Constitution; 127 majortty for license. Zanesville gives 700 majority against the Constitution; 600 for license. Muskingum county will probably give 2,000 majority against the Constitution. The vote in Lancaster on the Constiution was a tie. New Lexington gives 378 majority against the Constitution, and 22 against license. St. Clairsville gives majorities of 322 against the Constitution, and 147 against license. Springfield gives majorities for the Constitution of 670, and for license, 185. Ottawa reports Putnam county majorities at 455 against the Constitution and 393 against license. Waynesville gives 435 against the Constitution, and 380 against license. Millersburg gives a majority against the Constitution of 260, and reports from Holmes county gives 1,000 against, Mount Vernon gives 558 mjority against the Constitution.

NEW YORK.

The Beecher Investigation.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Argus today reports Moulton as speaking as follows:

All the world now knows that my honor has been impugned, aad I shall publish my statement in full, exactly as it was written at first. It is already in a printer's hands.

He said his printer had promised him that everything should be ready in time for his statement to appear in the morning and evening journals of Saturday next.

PROSPECT THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL REPORT TO-MORROW EVENING.

The prospect of report from the Investigating Committee on Friday evening is so good that the Trustees have directed the large church to be made ready for use in case the lecture room proves inadequate to accommodate the large number who doubtless will desire to be present. Nothing but unforseen circumstances will prevent the report being made at that time.

The following letter was addressed by Tilton's attorneys to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on Monday, the 17th inst.,

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

DEAR SIR: We have been retained by Theodore Tilton to commence suit against you. Will you please indicate the attorney who is authorized to appear in your behalf, so that we may serve papers upon him?

Yours, &c.,
MORRIS & PEARSALL.

THE REPLY.

To the foregoing communication, Shearman and Sterling, attorneys of record for Beecher this morning made the following reply:

Messrs. Morris and Pearsall:

GENTS: Understanding that you contemplate the commencement of an action at law on behalf of Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, we beg to inform you that we are authorized to appear for Beecher in all legal proceedings, and that we request, in his name the immediate service of papers upon us either at our office or, if the service can be made before 11 a. m., at No. 81 Hicks street, Brooklyn. Your obedient servants.

SHEARMAN AND STERLING.

Tilton and Moulton were in consultation a long time to-day.

BOWEN ON BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

The following from an article on the Brooklyn scandal, published in the Independent, Henry C. Bowen's paper, show to which side he inclines: "Mr. Beecher has presented his own statement, and all those who have loved and respected him (and who has not?) have at last had occasion to rejoice that he was able to present so full, so circumstantial, and so powerful a defense.

THAT ALLEGED COMPROMISE.

The following are published as the facts of the alleged compromise spoken of last week. On returning to Brooklyn, Moulton, under the provocation of being referred to as a blackmailer, did prepare a long statement composed mainly of his own recollections of various events of the scandal, his own assertions that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton had made confessions of adultery to him, but unsupported by any documents other than those which he subsequently submitted to the Committee, and one other, which has been subscribed by Beecher's lawyer as manufactured.

A DENIAL FROM BEECHER.

LOUISVILLE, August 19.—The Courier Journal to-morrow will publish a letter from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher pronouncing the reputed sermon of his which has been widely published advising the hanging of Jeff Davis in 1865 as an unblushing forgery. He says: Not only did I never utter or write any such miserable stuff, but the whole world knows that while many were clamoring for the sacrifice of some victim, I everywhere and always opposed with intense earnestness the shedding of a drop of blood, and resisted with all my might the influences which sought the execution of Jefferson Davis. It is not the first shameful forgery upon me which has been circulated in the South and West. I am so heartily desirous of the re-establishment of good will between all who have been alienated, and I so much value the good will of my fellow citizens of the South that I step aside from my usual course and make a reply to this slander.

LOUISIANA.

Radical Officers Compelled to Resign.

NEW IBERIA, LA., August 17.—Messrs. J. A. Beaux and Laurent Renoudit, of this place, returned from St. Martinsville this evening, and report that about 700 citizens of the Parish of St. Martin assembled at the court house this morning and demanded the resignation of all the Parish officers. It seems resistance to this demand was anticipated; consequently considerable excitement prevailed. The officers resigned under protest, yielding to superior force. No violence was offered them. Five hundred of the seven hundred citizens present were mounted. No serious trouble is apprehended.

FRANCE.

ACCIDENT TO VICTOR HUGO.

LONDON, August 18.—A special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Paris reports an alarming accident to Victor Hugo. While walking in the Passy, Hugo was struck on the head with violence by a pole which projected from a passing cart. He fell insensible on the side walk, but afterwards recovered sufficiently to be able to walk to his hotel, although the shock was servere to a man of his age. It is hoped that the consequences will not be serious.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—The Democratic and Conservative Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor assembled in Representative Hall at eleven o'clock this morning and was called to order by Col. John C. Burch, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Hon. T. Nixon Vandike was chosen temporary Chairman and Thos. H. Baker, of Weakley, temporary Secretary.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

On motion, the temporary Chairman appointed a Committee of one from each Congressional district on permanent organization. The Committee reported the name of Hon. Gus A. Henry, of Montgomery, for permanent President, and T. B. Kirby, of Hamilton, as Secretary; also one Vice President from each Congressional district. The report was unanimously adopted.

The honorable President was then conducted to the chair and addressed the Convention over an hour upon the political questions of the day, both State and National, taking strong and conservative ground against everything smacking of repudiation of either State or National o - ligations; advocating sufficient taxes to meet the indebtedness of the State and the most economical administration of her government.

A Committee of one from each Congressional district and two from the State at large was appointed on platform and resolutions with L. D. Myers of Maury as Chairman.

The Convention adjourned at one o'clock to three.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, a resolution requiring two-thirds of all the votes cast necessary to a choice was almost unanimously adopted. While waiting for a report from the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, the Convention was addressed by ex-Governor Harris, General Bate and John F. House.

THE PLATFORM.

Hon. L. D. Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, then presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The representatives of the Democratic and Conservative party of Tennessee, in convention assembled, most cordially invite all good and true men, who desire to increase the prosperity of the people of the State and preserve her honor untarnished, to unite with us in carrying out the following principles, to-wit:

First—That all honest labor should be protected, and receive its just reward.

Second—That the burdens of the government should be borne by the whole property of the country; that all assessments of taxes should be equal and just, and no improper discrimination should be made against any species of property.

Third—That we favor a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and insist that no power should be exercised by the general government that is not clearly delegated or clearly implied in the necessary exercise of the power so delegated.

Fourth—That we oppose all monopolies, rings and combinations formed for the oppression of the people; that we are for the abolition of all useless and unnecessary offices, for the proper reduction of all excessive salaries, for the most rigid economy in the administration of the State Government, for all necessary reforms in the law; so as to make its execution speedy, just and certain; that we will hold the collectors of revenue to a strict accountability in the collection and appropriation of said revenue; that we deplore the existence of all indebtedness, Federal, State, county and municipal, and demand that no more tax shall be levied upon the people than shall be found to be essentially necessary for the support of the State Government, administered on the principles of the most rigid economy, and for the payment of its just debts and obligations, and the preservation of its credit and honor untarnished, and are therefore opposed to an increase of taxation.

Fifth—That we favor the abolition of the present odious national banking system and the payment of the bonds of the government by the issuance of its non-bearing interest notes, according to the contract expressed and implied at the time of the creation of such obligations, and a repeal of the present oppressive federal tariff, and the enactment of a law solely with a view to the collection of the necessary revenue; that we denounce all legislation that seeks to interfere with the individual rights of citizens, his own associates, and particularly what is known as the Supplemented Civil Rights bill, pending before the Federal Congress, as a palpable violation of the Constitution, intended to vex, harrass, oppress and degrade the people of the Southern States, and the production of untold social and political evils to both races, and which we should resist by all legal and constitutional means in our power.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination for Governor: Morgan, Bailey, Kerr, Thomas, Porter, Burns, Wright, Fite, Marks and Ensley. The first and second ballots were scattering. Judge Fite was then withdrawn. The third ballot resulted as follows: Thomas, 185; Burns, 172; Porter, 315; Marks, 144; others scattering. On the first ballot there were 953 votes cast; necessary to a choice, 649. On the third ballot 649 votes were cast; necessary to a choice, 432.

The Convention adjourned at six o'clock until eight.

JUDGE PORTER NOMINATED.

After the thirteenth ballot, the names of Judge Morgan, Dorsey B. Thomas and M. Burns were withdrawn, leaving the contest between Jas. D. Porter and James E. Bailey.

On the fourteenth ballot, the vote stood, Porter, 589; Bailey, 359; there being no nomination, the name of Judge Bailey was withdrawn and Judge Porter was unanimously nominated by acclamation. Judge Porter was then introduced and accepted the nomination, and at midnight the Convention acjournedsine die.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Railway President.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—H. D. Newcomb, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, died at half past ten this morning from an attack of paralysis. He was one of the wealthiest citizens, and a man of great sagacity and enterprise, and his death has created a profound sensation in our city.

SPAIN.

THE POPE TO RECOGNIZE MARSHAL SERRANO.

VIENNA, August 17.—The New Vienna Free Press says it has reliable information that the Pope will soon recognize Marshal Serrano as President of Spain.

NOT A DEMOCRAT IN IT.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Permit me to congratulate you as the editor of the Democratic paper of the country and the Democracy generally, that not a single Democrat is in any way mixed up in this Beecher-Tilton-Bowen-Moulton-Carpenter free-love nastiness. "This is not our funeral," whosever else it may be. DEMOCRAT.

Brooklyn, E. D., August 14.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

TWO INVESTIGATIONS LAST NIGHT

THE HOWARD-SHIELDS AND THE HOWARD-LOWRY INVESTIGATIONS — EX-OFFICIAL GREEN MAKES A STATEMENT—FIGURES SHOWING EXTRA PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS—MR. GREEN'S ANSWER TO MR. KENNEDY—MR. HOWARD'S CHARGES AGAINST ENGINEER LOWRY—HIS TESTIMONY—A MEASUREMENT TO BE MADE OF THE WORK DONE UNDER LOWRY'S SUPERVISION—SOMETHING ABOUT THE WATER COMMITTEE.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday].

The committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Assistant Engineer Shields by Mr. C. Howard held another meeting last evening, Mr. W. C. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Henry F. Green, who was formerly in charge of the work at Hiland avenue reservoir, was the first witness called, and some discussion ensued as to his being sworn. He expressed his willingness to be sworn, but said he preferred to qualify to the statement as taken down, subsequently, as in the case of Mr. Kennedy.

On being questioned, Mr. Kennedy said he had not yet had an opportunity to subscribe to his statement:

OBJECTING TO PERSONAL MATTERS.

Mr. Green then proceeded to read the following statement: "Mr. Wm. Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the new Water Works, has seen fit to make a direct attack upon me—

Mr. Thompson—I object to anything except the facts in the case.

Mr. Green, continuing—And has testified before this Committee—

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Green, I guess you needn't go on.

Mr. Green—Very well, gentlemen, I will stop if you don't want to hear me, and this statement is now for the use of the press. I cannot be gagged if this Committee can.

Mr. Brown—We do not want to stop your testimony, but to exclude personal matter foreign to the issue.

Mr. Anderson—Well, Mr. Chairman, we want to hear the facts, and we suppose that this statement includes facts. This matter of personal attacks, of course, is not wanted, but it was indulged in heretofore. I do not know what is in this statement proposed to be read, but we should give Mr. Green the same latitude as given others.

Mr. Thompson said he was not at the last meeting, but it appeared from the reports published that much irrelevant testimony had been given.

Mr. Anderson—There was no check put upon the witnesses at the last meeting, and everything was taken down.

Mr. Brown—It is for the Committee to say how we shall proceed.

Mr. Thompson—Well, if the witness will confine himself to the facts, let him proceed.

Mr. Green—Well, I will give facts, and prove them, too.

Mr. Brown—Well, what does the committee say?

Mr. Anderson—Well, I think that the easiest way is to proceed with the hearing of the statement.

After some further discussion the witness proceeded his reading as follows: And has testified before this committee to at least

TWO UNMITIGATED FALSEHOODS.

The first must be false from the number of conflicting statements made. Fortunately there are witnesses to all of them. His first statement is obtained from Mr. Shields' testimony, and is as follows: "You said to me you thought from what you had heard, and knowing the habits of Mr. Green he might take away from that office books and valuable papers and you asked me to sleep out there." This would be a question of veracity between Messrs. Shields and Kennedy, were it not that Mr. Shields informs me that Mr. Kennedy repeated the same words.

Mr. Thompson, interrupting witness now Mr. Chairman, I object to hearing what has been said by parties.

Mr. Green continuing, before two other gentlemen. Now Kennedy's second statement was given under the following circumstances: The day succeeding this testimony of Mr. Shields, I called about noon at Kennedy's office for letters. Mr. Howard and Kennedy were engaged at his, Kennedy's desk, Kennedy called me to him and said, "Green, I want to tell you on the square that the statement made by Mr. Shields last night was a G—d d—m lie from beginning to end, and made entirely out of whole cloth to prejudice you against me for effect." I said, "Mr. Kennedy, will you make an affidavit to that effect, that I may publish it in the afternoon papers?" He said it was unnecessary, as he would be the first witness called on Thursday evening, when he would refute the whole statement of Mr. Shields. On last Thursday evening Mr. Kennedy denied Mr. Shields' statement, and testified to this third statement. He said: "I did not state to Mr. Shields that I was afraid that Mr. Green would carry away from the office their books or any other, but I did state to him that I was afraid Mr. Green might accidentally or otherwise overset the lamp and cause the office to be burned." The word "otherwise" implies the grave charge of arson, and "accidentally," I judge, implies that of intoxication, a claim for pertinacity in which between Kennedy and myself, could be settled fairly by the tossing of a copper as to proficiency or frequency.

HE ACCUSED ME OF BLACKMAILING.

Blackmail is money paid to avoid exposure. Mr. Kennedy further testified that a certain conversation (of mine with him) was taken down by witnesses of his, in writing, for the reason, he said, that I was a dangerous man. A person at the reservoir had discovered me in the act of blackmailing Mr. Howard and another man. He, this person, had hastened into town and informed him, and he, Kennedy, was afraid I would attempt the same on him.

Mr. Howard is not the man to be easily frightened and nothing will arouse him more quickly than attempted coercion. I will here state that I have borrowed money of Howard & Son, and that they now hold my note for $200, given in March, 1873, ut no coercion was used in obtaining it.

FURTHER FALSE TESTIMONY.

But Kennedy was fearful that I would blackmail him, and further adds that I did. I again quote from his statement, his second falsehood, "he, Green, came to my house on the day the Water Committee met at the reservoirs. He told me that Wm. C. McCarthy had told him that he would follow me to the grave, that he would ruin my character and then that he would ruin Mr. McClelland's character. He got a small amount of money from me and said. I could d——d well afford to give it to him as Mr. McCarthy would give him $250 to swear his way."

Witness continued with uplifted hand: I say that no such conversation took place at the time of my visit to his house, or at any other time or place. That Mr. McCarthy's name was not mentioned during my call, and Kennedy cannot look in my face and claim it as true, unless he is brazen and goaded on to desperation. On this day, July 25th, at the request of Mr. Kennedy, I took his horse and carriage and conveyed Mr. Shannon, a reporter on the Telegraph, to report the transactions of the sub-committee. In the evening I called at his house to tell him that his horse was returned, &c. Our conversation was confined mostly to the alleged error made by Mr. Shields on the divison embankment, and also as to his qualifications. He told me that Shields was not his choice for assistant.

INTERRUPTED AGAIN.

Mr. Thompson again interrupting—I move that the statement so far made be stricken out, not being in any way connected with the matter before us.

Mr. Harrison—Mr. Chairman please read the resolution under which we are acting.

The Chairman read the resolution, whereupon Mr. Thompson renewed his motion, claiming that the testimony or so far was not pertinent.

Mr. Green asked to be heard in defense.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Harrison objected.

Mr. Anderson said if irrelevant testimony was to be stricken out the Chairman would have to strike his pen over a good deal of it.

Mr. Harrison seconded Mr. Thompson's motion, and the question was put and lost, Mr. Anderson and the Chairman voting against.

Witness then dropped a portion of his written statement, and proceed as follows;

Mr. Green: I insist upon it that where Mr. Kennedy made statements against me, I have the liberty to refute them.

CONCERNING THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. Brown here instructed him to proceed with testimony upon the matter of measurements, and the witness continued:

It has been insisted by a number of gentlemen that I had no authority to make out my estimates in the manner I did; my power emanated from Mr. Kennedy as Chief Engineer; I very seldom acted upon my own responsibility when I could obtain his opinion. He accused me of unearthing the following letter, which is the authority on which the allowance of material, without deducting excavation price, was based:

PITTSBURGH, August 23, 1873.

William H. Kennedy, Esq., Chief Engineer:

SIR: At a meeting of the Board held this A. M. you were directed to allow the contractors on the reservoirs the prices for soiling and puddling stipulated in their respective proposals, without making any deductions on account of excavations.

Respectfully,
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

On the 1st of May, 1874, the following quantities in which the contract specifies the price of excavation should be deducted, had been estimated: 14,000 cubic yards soiling, at 30 cents, equal to $4,200; 6,426 cubic yards of puddle, at 30 cents, equal to $1,927 80. Total, $3,127 80. This is as far as the authority goes in this letter 2,195 cubic yards broken stone are reported, on which about 1,200 yards has been paid 50 cents per yard for excavating equal to $600, cubic yards of sand for which excavation price has been paid at 30 cents equal to $2,400, making a total paid the contractor for the excavation of rock and sand of $3,000, which is not specified in this letter or a total of $9,127 80 in all items, and amounts are a close approximation to the amount of money paid to the contractor for taking out useful material to him—and does not include its intrrinsic value.

IS IT BLACKMAILING THE CITY.

Does this not look like blackmailing the city of Pittsburgh to the amount at least of $3,000, and this on Hiland avenue reservoir alone, and only up to May 1st, 1874. I will now adhere strictly to the contract, 14,000 cubic yards soiling are estimated May 1st, 1874 being two-thirds more than the contract calls for, eighteen inches being put on the slopes, instead of six inches. Two-thirds of 1,400 equal 9,334, which at 80 cents (not authorized) equal $7,467 20, plus the remainder, 4,666 cubic yards, multiplied by 30 cents, excavation price, not deducted, equal $1,399 80, making a total net gain to the contractor of $8,867. Six thousand four hundred and twenty-six cubic yards of puddle, at 30 cents, the contract price not deducted as called for by the contract, equal $1,927. Say 1,200 cubic yards broken stone, for which were paid the contractor 82 per yard, less cost of putting in spoil bank, 50 cents, breaking, 40 cents, and putting in place on slopes 30 cents, leaving a net gain of 80 cents per cubic yard to the contractor, as this is the property of the city, $960. Eight thousand cubic yards of sand, at $1 50 per yard, or six cents per bushel, less cost of excavating, 30 cents, leaving a net gain to the contractor of $1 20, equal to $9,600, making a grand total of $21,354, and this for Hiland avenue reservoir alone, and only up to May 1, 1874. Undoubtedly McClelland can make as fair a statement on the Brilliant Hill reservoir. What will the sum total then be? I would like to know. I ask any business man in this community whether he will, in his daily rounds of business, voluntarily put into any man's pocket from $3,000 to $21,000, or double the amount, that Brilliant Hill reservoir "panse-out" as well without being compensated therefor? Is there anything that savors of blackmailing in this?

Mr. Brown—Did you know anything of this going on when you made your monthly statement?

Mr. Green—Yes, sir, my authority was the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Harrison—The witness speaks of the departures from the contract.

Mr. Brown—Did you make the estimates?

Witness—Yes, sir, I submitted them to Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Brown—They should have been allowed or accounted for in the subsequent estimation.

UNFRIENDLY RELATIONS OF GREEN AND KENNEDY.

Mr. Green, continuing—Mr. Kennedy stated that our relations had not been of a friendly nature, and he stated that he had no confidence in me. I will here state in illustration of a lack of confidence, that I have not seen the inside of one of the Brilliant Hill reservoir estimates in a year; that I was kept in total ignorance as to the amount of stone delivered at Haight's run and charged to that reservoir; that on one occasion I made an inquiry of McClelland as to the amount of stone delivered and charged. I was told to mind my own business and he would mind his, and subsequently in a fit of passion McClelland acknowled that Kennedy wished me to be kept in ignorance of the matter. It was not until the Colonel Roberts investigation that I was aware that $5 00 per yard was being allowed on stone to be laid in the Hiland avenue reservoir, but paid for in the Brilliant Hill estimates. During the latter part of the winter, Mr. Kennedy came to my office at the reservoir, and under some excitement told me he was about to resign his position, and before doing so, wished to know how my matters stood, and if I had made out a statement that would balance my work. My estimates were made out for that current month, and at his request I changed the quantities in rock to conform with his wish as he and McClelland had figured it. The amount was in the neighborhood of 2,000 yards. Mr. Kennedy burned my estimates first made, remarking that it would avoid confusion; and suggested to me to put this original map away, for the reason that it did not agree with my estimates.

A NEW MAP SUGGESTED.

McClelland and he left the room and shortly thereafter McClelland came back and suggested that I make tracing of this map and increase my cuts one foot at each station, which would give an amount of rock needed and make my estimate and this new map conform. I did so, made part of the figures myself, and one of my assistants completed it. Shortly afterwards I burned this tracing and kept the original in town for awhile, and finally took it back again. My impression until recently was that it was left at the works with other papers. The actual conversation that occurred I do not now remember, but this I do remembe. That this map was to be put out of sight and a new one substituted, with the original elevations increased so as to show about two hundred yards of rock. The The measurements shown on this map and the different months' work are, I believe, correct. I submitted each month to Mr. Kennedy a statement of my work, with a full and explicit explanation of any and all overestimates that I made, as will be seen by the estimate book presented by Mr. Shields, and here let me say that at the conclusion of Col. Roberts' report, Mr. Kennedy told me that if I had suppressed this book and not volunteered the information I did, I would have gotten off much easier.

Mr. Shields came to the works about the 4th of May last, and in a conversation with him he told me to take general charge of the work. I asked Mr. Kennedy in the presence of McClelland if I was to give over the charge of Hiland avenue reservoir to Mr. Shields. He replied no, I was to have charge as usual. Shortly afterwards, within a week, I think, Mr. Shields said there were broken stones on Brilliant Hill reservoir that he should never estimate on, they being of an inferior quality. I repeated this conversation to McClelland when he told me that Kennedy had told him if Shields interfered with the Brilliant Hill, he would soon put him into Herron's Hill reservoir, where he could not be so officious. The same conversation was repeated to me shortly afterwards by a member of the Water Committee as having been told him by Kennedy, and in almost the identical language.

DEMANDING A NAME.

Mr. Thompson—Who was that member of the Committee?

Mr. Green—I don't wish to tell not knowing that he intended it to be repeated.

The witness then continued: Mr. Kennedy never told me to give Mr. Shields any information in regard to points and data on the work, but I did here Mr. McClelland tell one or more of the assistants not to give any information.

Mr. Brown—Who are the assistants?

Mr. Green—I think Emil Leon and Albert Edwards are the ones.

Mr. Green continued saying that the portion which he had been prohibited from reading destroyed somewhat the continuity of his statement. He thought the right ought to be conceded him in answer to the virtuperation heaped upon him.

I wish to show that so far as outward appearance are concerned my relations with Mr. Kennedy were entirely friendly until til lately within a week before this break between us Mr. Kennedy proposed to appoint me as, one of the persons to do the measurement. I believe Mr. Harrison knows of this and suggested it.

Mr. Harrison—It was talked of and as Mr. Green had been there all through it I thought he would be familiar with it.

Mr. Green—Does it seem consistent with Mr. Kennedy's statements against me that he should have done that. If previous to that I had been guilty of a crime was not he as my chief and in view of his statements, if true, a party to it?

The committee were about to cross question when the question of adjournment arose and it was decided to adjourn until to-morrow evening

THE HOWARD-SHIELDS INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of Pittsburgh Councils appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. C. Howard, against Mechanical Engineer Lowry, met last evening in the Clerk's room, Mr. R. H. Negley in the chair.

THE CHARGES.

The charges which Mr. Howard prefers against Mr. Lowry are as follows:

First. Mr. Lowry's statements about the progress of the work under his charge are unreliable, and calculated to mislead and deceive the Committee and the people.

Second. The work done is not done in accordance with the specifications under which the work was let, and is much inferior thereto.

Third. This work costs much more than work of the same kind would by contract, in strict accordance with the specifications and very much more than represented by Mr. Lowry.

Fourth. There is not as much masonry laid as represented by Mr. Lowry, and more especially of that kind denominated first class, or cut stone masonry.

The clerk was instructed to read the communication submitted to Councils by Mr. Howard, containing the charges against Mr. Lowry.

MR. HOWARD'S PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

When the communication was read Mr. Howard asked an apology of the Committee for what delay he had occasioned to the investigation. He then stated that the charges he preferred against Mr. Lowry were made in good faith. He believed them to be true, but should the Engineer succeed in convincing the Committee that he was charged unjustly he would be glad to congratulate him. Mr. Howard objected to Mr. Lowry having any counsel before the Committee, as he thought the parties concerned were able to conduct the investigation themselves. He thought the investigation could be more successfully prosecuted after a measurement had been made of the work done, in the presence of both Mr. Lowry and himself. Several of his important witnesses were absent tonight. His most important witness, he said, was sick and could not possibly be present. He desired to question Mr. Lowry in regard to the work, but the latter refused to be questioned, stating that no person was required to convict or give evidence against himself.

Mr. Howard then said the investigation had better be postponed until after the measurement had been ordered by the Committee.

Mr. Lowry objected to deferring the investigation any longer.

Some informal discussion was had, after which Mr. Howard read an item in an evening paper to show that "Mr. Lowry had said to a reporter that he would have a measurement made thereby proving that the charges against him were false." This was read to show that Mr. Lowry himself was anxious to have a measurement made, and that the committee should accordingly order such a measurement. The committee, however, objected to his reading the report any further.

HOWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Howard was then sworn and examined on the first charge, as follows: Mr. Lowry states that he had 1,800 perches on January 1st, 1874, laid in foundations, which I dispute; the amount of masonry laid there will not make that much. First there were four cross walls below the 2 corners intended for the foundations about 30 feet long and 14 feet wide, about that, and not exceeding 5 feet high, though I think not so high; there was one course of masonry about 67 feet wide, 120 feet long and 2½ feet thick; that's about the amount of masonry laid on January 1st, making about 1,500 perches, at any rate not exceeding that amount; I know of no reason why Mr. Lowry would make these estimates except for drawing warrants thereon, though I do not know whether he received the money or not. I say emphatically that that there was not any stone cut at the quarries, as Mr. Lowry says there was, except 1,550 perches cut at White Rock quarry, and it is there yet; this was the amount really cut whereas Mr. Lowry reports that there were 4,000 perches; I say further that there were never any other cut at that or any other quarry; I cannot account for this discrepancy of about 3,100 perches and

THINK THE REPORT NOT CORRECT.

None of the cut stone were delivered from Coll's quarry on January 1st, nor on June 1st at the quarry on those dates. There has been no rubble stone brought from White Rock quarry; they come from Shade's and Coll's quarry. I say, according to Mr. Lowry's statement, these rubble stone would cost $9 per perch. I would agree to deliver stone at the foundations for $1 75 per perch—better stone than those. 1,250 perches of the stone cut at Coll's quarry were cut by Mr. Douglass, and I suppose Mr. Lowry cut the other 300. The price for cut stone masonry, including quarrying the stone and laying them in the foundation, would average about $9 a perch; while

FIGURING FROM MR. LOWRY'S REPORT

The average cost per perch of masonry done by him would be about $27 15. These estimates and calculations I make from Mr. Lowry's report of the cars of stone shipped; but of course we cannot arrive at the bottom of the matter till a measurement is made. I make these calculations from my knowledge of the business, having been a civil engineer for thirty years. He had more laborers than I had, but still I got out more stone than he did. He paid his men $1 75 per day, while I paid mine $1 50, and had to refuse great numbers of other men who wanted work. I can't explain why they did not get out more stone.

IS THE WATER COMMITTEE AT FAULT?

Mr. Lowry objected to the committee receiving such evidence, as he was not responsible for the wages paid. The Water Committee determine what wages shall be paid. It was not the province of this committee to consider that point. He was acting under the instruction of the Water Committee and this committee was appointed to investigate the charges against himself. He was instructed to take charge of the work, to get the best men he possibly could and to prosecute the work with all possible dispatch. It makes no difference how much money the work costs, I am instructed to do it. The cost of the work makes no difference with the committee.

The chairman decided, however, it was the committee's duty to ascertain who was at fault, whether it be Mr. Lowry or the Water Committee. The cost of the work, if largely in excess of the amount for which it would be done by contract, made considerable difference to the taxpayers and they wanted to ascertain whether the cost was unreasonable or not.

Mr. Siebert moved that the clerk be instructed to subpoena witnesses to attend a future meeting. Carried.

Mr. Howard then desired to give further evidence in regard to Mr. Lowry's report, but the papers were not before the committee and it was decided to postpone the matter till witnesses could be had and the papers be brought before the committee.

Mr. Lowry also wanted the investigation to proceed.

Some warm and informal discussion was had between Mr. Howard and Mr. Lowry in regard to the charges when the former pressed upon the committee that they should have a measurement made.

A MEASUREMENT TO BE MADE.

Mr. Siebert then offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be requested to make a measurement of the amounts of different kinds of masonry put into the water works foundations up to this date, and present the same to the committee with as little delay as possible. The resolution was carried.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next.

OHIO NEWS.

IT cost $9,040 to advertise the new Constitution.

A HOOK and ladder tournament is soon to come off at Ashland.

F. M. JENTER, a Justice of the Peace of Franklin county, has become a raving maniac on the subject of spiritualism, and has been ordered to the Athens Lunatic Asylum.

FRIDAY, August 14th inst., was observed throughout the State as a day of fasting and prayer, in behalf of the temperance cause by the Women's Christian Temperance Association.

THE Elyria Democrat says: A family living near

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WEDNESDAY'S FULL DRESS BALLS—A MAMMOTH DINING HALL—ROUND DANCES—THE BRUNETTES AND BLONDES.

[Cor. of The Post.]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 12, 1874.

The last time that your correspondent made an attack upon the patience of yourself and readers, he conducted you and them to Jordan's Springs. In the course of human events, he has found his way to the White Sulphur Springs and will be pleased to have your company here. I cannot ask you to make the journey with me, as that would occupy too much time, but will simply transport you after the manner of similar transactions in the Arabian Knights. At some future day I may bring you over the ordinary route. You may witness gay and beautiful scenes here at any time: but, if you would behold the climax of beauty and gayety come on Wednesday evening. That is the time for the full dress ball; and if you love to look upon beautiful women, in elegant attire, your taste can surely be gratified here and then. You arrive early in the evening. There is no time now to show you the beautiful lawn, the rows of pretty cottages or the pleasure walks. We cannot stop for a game of croquet or tenpins. You must come at once to the dining-room, and satify the appetite which the journey has doubtless given you. While the active waiter is filling your order, let us glance about this apartment. I do not wonder at the "pleased surprise" which is written upon your face. A dining room is not a thing to grow poetical over, it does not usually inspire one's eloquence, but we cannot refrain from paying a passing tribute to this one. We are filled with admiration as we gaze upon its grand proportions. We are seated at table No. 78, and we are but a little more than half way up the room. It is three hundred feet in length and is capable of seating comfortably over twelve hundred persons. It has accommodated thirteen hundred and forty-four. There are over one hundred servants alone and most of them very attentive. While we have been looking about and talking the supper has been placed upon the table. We find it not equal to that furnished in first class city hotels, but so good as to be beyond reasonable complaint. Having finished our observations in the dining-room and fulfilled the intentions which led us there, we will repair to plain, but comfortable, rooms to make our toilet for the evening. Having arrayed ourselves in our "best suit" let us descend to the illissful regions below stairs. Walking across the broad verandah, we enter the pleasant parlor. It is a large, cool looking room, carpeted with matting, furnished with comfortable chairs and sofas, a good piano and two or three small tables at which are seated groups of persons engaged in games and fancy work. The walls are adorned with photographs and engravings, and one oil painting—A scene from Flag Rock, an interesting point near the Warm Springs. As you look around the pleasant apartment, you will be surprised to find it occupied by a very few persons compared with the large number of guests. You will observe too, that, although you see stately dames and fine looking old gentlemen, youths and maidens are very rare. They have all gone to the ball room, many of the latter hoping by their efforts to make their number less. Let us follow them. As we step upon the verandah, sweet music comes floating on the air. Following the attractive sound, we soon reach the spacious ballroom. Here, what a sight bursts upon our enchanted vision! Graceful forms flit before us. Sweet sounds greet our ears. All is loveliness. A perfect garden of beauty lies before us. What if there are some flaunting sunflowers, some holyhocks and poppies. We will find rare and brilliant exotics and fresh field flowers too. There are plenty of pure, white lilies, modest violets and sweet rose-buds, and we need look only at them. Of course, being a crusty old bachelor, I do not approve of the round dances but perhaps you do, and I can stand here with you and enjoy the lights, the music, the beautiful faces, the handsome dresses and the graceful motions, and shut my eyes, for the time being, to things less pleasant. I love, too, to watch the great number ranged along the walls, outside of the circle of dances, and to study the many faces fine and homely, stern and gentle, which may be seen there.

Here is a little intermission between the dances, and now commences the grand promenade, or, which an old fellow like myself may be pardoned for denominating, the dress parade. Round they go, belles and beaux, making the circuit of the large room, displaying beauty of person and apparel to the best advantage. Piquante brunettes, lovely blondes, stately beauties and charming little cognettes pass rapidly before us. We overhear a lady say to her companion, "How strange it would be if the thoughts of each one here could be suddenly revealed! How many surprises we would probably experience." This sets us to speculating. Let us see if we cannot guess at some of the thoughts by watching the faces. That sour-looking old maid evidently thinks that it is all vanity and vexation of spirit; that the girls who are flirting in the corner are making themselves ridiculous, and that on the whole, the White Sulphur is not so pleasant a place as it is said to be. The white haired old gentleman who stands just over there, looking so proudly at his pretty daughter, if required to speak what is in his mind, would surely say: "Well, none of them are prettier than my Jennie any way." See that beautiful girl standing in the midst of a group of admiring gentlemen. She pays little attention to them, but continually casts envious glances at the elegantly dressed lady near her. Her face seems to say: "All this availeth me naught so long as I see another wear a handsomer dress." Watch that young man who gazes with such ardent admiration into the sweet face turned confidingly toword his. Upon his countenance is plainly written, "If there be an Elysium on earth, it is this, it is this!" While we have been meddling with other people's thoughts, the dancing has ceased. The rowd move toward the parlor. We must go too, and hear some of the delightful songs with which we are occasionally favored by Miss J., of Baltimore, Miss C., of Washington, and Miss F., of Philadelphia. The music is now hushed, and the crowd is dispersing. If you could remain over tomorrow I would be pleased to show you some of the points of interest, to point out to you some of the celebrities, and introduce you to some of our friends. There are a host of people here from Pennsylvania. Philadelphia is represented by a large number. There are some also from Harrisburg and Easton; but I am sorry to say, very few from the Smoky City. May their numbers increase! Now, hoping to show you at some future time, the White Sulphur by daylight, we bid you good night.

A PITTSBURGHER.

NEGRO HATE IN HIGH PLACES.

[Fred. Douglass' Paper.]

While we do not ask any favoritism for Cadet Smith, we hold that the persecution this young man has had to endure should not have been allowed by the Government of the United States. In view of all the circumstances he should have been allowed a re-examination. Instead, the cowardly cadets find what they will no doubt deem encouragement in the refusal of the Secretary of War to allow Mr. Smith to be re-examined. Certainly the Secretary of War must know of the hellish spirit of prejudices that meets the negro at every turn. It can be found in the War Department, in which no colored man has ever been able to obtain a clerkship outside of the Freedman's Bureau. The dismissal of Cadet Smith is the triumph of negro hate, and that cowardly sentiment was made powerful by the impunity accorded it from high places.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

FATAL BLOW FROM A FRIEND.

A YOUNG MAN KILLED AT CAMDEN NEAR M'KEESPORT BY HIS INTIMATE FRIEND—SAD TERMINATION OF A SPREE OVER A WEDDING—THE MURDERER IN CUSTODY—CORONER'S INQUEST.

Great excitement was created in the little village of Camden, on the Monongahela river opposite McKeesport, on Thursday night, by a man named Sidney Davis killing Benjamin Wilson his best friend. The circumstances are as follows: On Wednesday night a miner who lived in the village was married. On Thursday evening so that his friends might have a good time generally, gave Benjamin Wilson and Sidney Davis five dollars, with the understanding that they would "set up" a keg of beer. The young miners purchased the beer which was dispensed freely and freely drank by a number of persons who had gathered at the Campbell House. In consequence the crowd became quite noisy and somewhat quarrelsome. About ten o'clock young Davis met a man named Teddy Law, on the porch, who prides himself as a weestler. The two met, had some dispute in regard to their wrestling ability, when young Wilson approached Davis and requested him to leave, fearing that a fight might ensue, Davis ordered Wilson away, but as the latter still endeavored to pacify him, he struck Wilson a fearful olow and knocked him over the railing of the porch. The young man fell a distance of seven feet, lighting on his head. His neck was broken by the fall, as was shortly afterwards discovered by one of the crowd, who went to help him up. Davis was notified of the occurrence, and immediately rushed to his friend and victim, but was unable to obtain any answer to his calls and apologies. Yesterday morning about seven o'clock he visited Mayor McMasters' office and gave himself up, stating that he had killed his best and most intimate friend in a drunken spree.

Coroner McCallin was notified and yesterday held an inquest on the body, when the above facts were adduced. The residents of the village corrobated Davis' story in regard to the friendship that existed between him and Wilson, and all say that he would not have struck him had he been sober. The jury, however, returned a verdict that the deceased had come to his death by a blow willfully struck by Davis. The deceased was a single man, was about nineteen years of age and was employed as a driver in a coal pit. He is said to have been of a peaceful disposition and was not intemperate in his habits. His parents reside near Camden. Davis is about twenty-five years of age, is said to have a violent temper and has already served a term of eighteen months in the Workhouse for striking a man near the scene of the murder. He is now confined in the lockup, and not only expresses but feels the deepest sorrow over the result of the blow.

CENTRAL TAXPAYERS' UNION.

PROGRESS OF ITS MISSION—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE—WHAT IS BEING DONE—WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

[From The Daily Post of Friday.]

Another meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Tax-Payers' Union, was held in Cole & Irwin's real estate rooms over the Bank of Commerce building, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was composed of solid men who represent a large portion of the wealth of the city, and men whose known integrity is a tower of strength to the movement.

Major Wm. Frew presided, and in the absecnce of Mr. Riddle, Prof. Andrew Burt was appointed Secretary.

Judge Mellon, from the Business Committee, made a verbal report, and stated that a full report of progress would be made at the next meeting. He said that it was the intention to appoint a committee to take action relative to the abolition of the perquisites of the Mayor's office, and make the office a salaried one. A committee would also be appointed to examine the water works, and by probing the matter to the bottom expose the looseness that had characterized the workings of the commission. Another committee would be appointed to determine whether the city was getting its just dues from assessments levied for street improvements made under the Penn avenue act. On this subject he said the Business Committee were not yet fully posted, and would defer a report until a sub-committee had made a rigid investigation. Another committee would be charged with the duty of ascertaining what salaries were paid to the different city officials, as well as the perquisites attached to each officer's position. They also intended to appoint a committee to investigate the doings of the City Hall Commission, and another to propose interrogataries to candidates for office, and force them to emit a certain sound that would put their professions on record.

He said the organization had not been formed to serve as an ephemeral newspaper, sensation and then die out, but would continue to work faithfully and systematically until the evil of legislative and municipal corruption had not only been lanced but the core extracted, and the body politic again restored to its pristine health and vigor.

The report was received and the Committee continued. Mr. R. J. Powers suggested that the business committee classify the different committees, and also thought a platform should be built.

Captain Ward thought the organization not sufficiently ripe for effective work and favored the securing of the signatures of all tax-payers to the constitution, so as to make the union a power in the land.

Mr. W. G. Johnston moved that a roll of members of the Committee be made.

The chair stated that such a roll had already been made and directed the secretary to call it, was accordingly done.

Upon calling the roll it was found that the old city and East End were generally represented. The South Side, however, did not make so good a showing. Messrs. Norton and Curt explained that this was owing to the fact that but few of the delegates from that side had been notified of the meeting, and stated that the next meeting would show a gratifying improvement in that quarter.

Mr. W. G. Johnson moved that a committee be appointed to perfect the roll. Agreed to and Messrs. Johnson, Norton and Jno. A. Dravo appointed on the committee.

Judge Mellon moved that Prof. Burt, W. G. Johnson and R. J. Powers be added to the committee on permanent organization. Agreed to.

Mr. Geo. S. Finley thought the organization had skirmished as long as it had any excuse for so doing. He said the resources of the country reminded him of a vast water power running to waste, there were a great many men in the city throwing cold water on the movement. There were a great many politicians who had axes with great notches in them to grind out, and they were the inveterate enemies of the organization. He said he did not think much of the provision making a discrimination in favor of the East End in the matter of taxation. He thought all property should be taxed in a spirit of justice according to its productive capacity. The time for action had arrived and the speaker hoped an effective campaign would at once be commenced.

Capt. Ward moved that Mr Finley be added to the Business Committee, which motion prevailed.

Judge Mellon did not agree with Mr. Finley that haste was necessary. He thought the progress of the movement was eminently satisfactory as there was a leven working among the masses which only required time to make it produce the effect desired. He held that the people were slowly awaking to the knowledge that they had been mercilessly plundered, and thought there was no reason to be discouraged at the progress made. His motto was "make haste slowly and do your work effectually."

Mr. James Kelly was present and expected to express himself on the situation. Judge Mellon excused him on the ground that Mr. K. feared the position he now occupied in his relations with the city, would render his co-operation and words liable to misconstruction and work injury to the organization. In consequence he declined taking any active part in the movement, but the Judge assured his auditors that Mr. Kelly sympathized heartily with the organization.

After hearing remarks and advice from Dr. George H. Keyser and others the meeting adjourned to meet in the same place on next Thursday afternoon at half past two o'clock, when it is expected a plan of the proposed campaign will be presented.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Albert G. Fry, bankrupt; Cambria county. Petition of S. Ewert & Co., et al., petitioning creditor, for an allowance for expenses incurred in commencing and conducting these proceedings and petition of George M. Reade, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for said creditors, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report. Reade for petitioners.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtor. Injunction ordered to issue against Wm. Garard. Friend for creditor.

Baily & Dawson, creditors, vs. Collins, Pool & Co., bankrupts, Titusville, Motion for injunction against the Cranberry Coal Company and C. W. Rauch, President, argued by Mr. Breden for and Mr. Woodward against the same. Decision reserved.

Fry, Duerr & Co., bankrupts, Cambria county. Petition of George Huntly for an allowance for money advanced to commence proceedings and costs incurred in carrying on the same, and petition of George M. Reade for compensation as solicitor for petitioning creditors presented and referred to Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, for examination. Reade for petitioners.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., creditor, vs. Blackmore & Nelson, debtors, Pittsburgh. Petition for injunction filed, and order made restraining W. C. Guffy from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined. Friend for creditor.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. The exceptions filed to the approval of the election of John A. Blair as assignee overruled, and the said election approved.

Geo. A. Johnson, debtor, Bedford county. At the request of the party enjoined, the hearing on motion for injunction adjourned for the 4th proximo. Davenport for and Carnahan against the same.

Christian Oeser, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate situated in Indiana township, Allegheny county, presented and approved. Duff & Leggat for assignee.

Amos Tenny vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Company, debtor, Armstrong county. On motion of the solicitor for Wheeler & Ferguson, trustees, the return of John B. Boyd, Sheriff of Armstrong county, and special commissioner under order of the Court, of May 29, 1874, for the sale of certain real estate, and distribution of the proceeds thereof, having been confirmed nisi on the 3d instant, was confirmed absolutely. Purviance for trustee.

Orth & Layburn, bankrupts, Washington county. The demurrer to the rule upon the assignee to show cause why he should not pay the claims of George Hiler et al., laborer in the woolen factory at Canonsburg, is sustained, and the petition dismissed as being premature, without prejudice to the petitioners' claims to priority upon the final distribution of the estate. Black for demurrer and Watson contra.

N. L. Finn, bankrupt, Erie county. The report of Register Woodruff on bankrupt's petition for discharge approved, and discharge refused. Question argued at July term, at Erie, by Marshall for, and Brainard contra.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. the city of Pittsburgh et al. Leave granted to discontinue on payment of costs.

L. Richelder vs. J. Forse. Rule for judgment and rule to show cause why order of court of August 7, 1874, should not be rescinded.

Emma J. Smith vs. Fred Smith. John H. Kerr, Esq., appointed examiner to take testimony.

Nellie Smith vs. Phillip Smith. Libel in divorce: Subpœna awarded.

Albert Bertalott vs. Emma Bertalott Libel in divorce. Decree awarded.

Rosalia Peters vs. William Peters. Libel in divorce. Decree awarded.

Clifford vs. Clifford. Libel in divorce. Order made for allowance pendente lite.

The Peoples Insurance Co. vs. Moses Phillips. Rule to open judgment and allow defendants to defend.

J. G. Sproul and wife vs. Caroline Bloomer. Time for taking testimony extened to September first.

Petition of S. B. W. Gill, committee of Joseph W. Jones, for power to sign agreement to make partition, granted.

Mary Ann Connor was committed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, on the petition of E. T. Conner, at the costs of the Guardians of the Poor. Mrs. Connor has been at Dixmont at her husbands' expense for four years and he is unable to longer maintain her there.

The habeas corpus case of Michael Dunn was heard, and the prisoner remanded to the Work House.

David Jarvis, of Lower St. Clair township, was granted leave to adopt Augusta Virginia Loest.

Ann Miller et al. filed a bill in equity against the city of Pittsburgh and Evan Jones, contractor. The action is brought to obtain an injunction to restrain the defendants from further grading of Locust street, which work, if continued, the plaintiffs claim, will cause damage to their property to the amount of $2,500, and to-morrow at ten o'clock was fixed for the hearing.

The Peoples Insurance Company vs. Richard Harrison. Rule granted to open judgment and allow defendant to defend; meantime proceedings stayed.

District Court—Judge Ewing.

South Side Savings Bank vs. J. S. Ferguson and J. H. Murray, partners as Ferguson & Murray. Rule granted on defendants to show cause why judgment should not be entered against them for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence.

The same order made in two cases of Jonathan Gallagher in trust for the Dollar Savings Bank of Allegheny, vs. Alex Cowley.

Wm. McKelvey vs. Phillip Claus and Jacob Louerbaugh. On motion of attorney for Claus, rule granted to show cause why judgment should not be opened, defendant let into a defence, and in the meantime all proceedings to be stayed.

John Sands vs. James Sands. Rule granted on defendant to pay costs in the case.

The injunction heretofore granted in the case of Jestine Weigley vs. John Miller and John Deberhart was continued until further order of court; the defendants not appearing when the case was called.

In the case of C. Weser & Co. vs. Samuel Ward, on motion a rule was granted on plaintiffs to show cause why the attachment should not be dissolved, and John F. O'Mally was appointed examiner to take testimony.

Orphan's Court—Judge Stowe and Collyer.

Estate of John Linton, deceased, petition for partition. Commission decided to issue to Thomas Mellon, James Graham and James Wilson to make partition. Returnable to next term.

Henry Staffer minors. Petition presented and R. C. Patterson appointed guardian.

Anna McClintock and Samuel B. McClintock. Petition presented, and Alfred Harrison appointed guardian. Bond approved.

Mary and Thomas Quinn. Petition presented and Thos. Rourke appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Wm. Fritzus, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Jos. K. Cubbage. Same. Samuel B. Foight, J. Over, Esq., appointed auditor.

Robert Clingston, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Thos. Little, deceased. Agreement of heirs filed. Decree of court confirming partition.

Benjamin Trimble, deceased. Order made.

Glauff minors. Petition presented and Hartman Coleman appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Wm. Adair, deceased, Lewis Lowery, deceased, Geo. L. McIntire, deceased. Widows' appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Estate of Thomas McMasters, deceased. Answer of administrators and heirs filed. Decree of specific performance made.

Lewis Lowry, deceased. Supplemental petition presented for order to sell certain real estate for payment of debts. Order made, Bond filed and approved.

Estate of John Logan, deceased. Petition of A. S. McCord, executor, for leave to sell at private sale. Citation awarded.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

Chas. H. Schadt et. al. creditors, vs Chas Ochs, debtor, Scranton. Petition and accompanying depositions in bankruptcy filed and the usual order granted. Lazear for creditors.

Hugh McNeill et al., vs. Cornell & Werling, debtors, Pittsburgh. Motion to discontinue proceedings in bankruptcy argued by Mr. Carnahan for and Mr. Moore against the same, after which an order was made discontinuing proceedings on payment of costs. Costs paid.

Wm. H. Currie, bankrupt, Crawford county. Rule on assignee to show cause why he should not execute a release of bankrupt's equity of redemption to the purchaser; argued by Mr. Seely and Mr. Emery, and rule discharged by consent.

James L. Dunn, debtor, Titusville. Debtor's petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin. Barry for debtor.

Joseph S. Smith, bankrupt, Washington county. Petition of bankrupt and creditors for a discontinuance of proceedings in bankruptcy presented and referred to Register Knox for examination and report under the amended act. Aiken for bankrupt.

Chas. A. Boucher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On petition of assignee, order made for sale of book accounts and debts due on open account. Bailey for assignee.

John Murphy, debtor, Westmoreland county. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, filed and referred to Register Shaffer. Edmundson for debtor.

Stephenson & Eicker, bankrupts, Fayette county. Register's report on petition to have the amount advanced by petitioning creditors to secure costs rescinded, and for an allowance to their Solicitor for compensation, was presented and approved. Lazear for creditors.

J. G. McKnight vs. steam tug "Athletic," in Admiralty. Intervening libel of W. D. Wood & Co. for supplies, filed. Gamble for libellant.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINERS.

A CONVENTION CALLED.

The coal miners of this section evidently intend to fight the operators on the question of price to the bitter end. A convention has been called to meet in this city, at Templar Hall, corner of Third avenue and Market street, on the first of September. It is expected the miners will then present their ultimatum to the operators.

Four cents per bushel appears to be what the miners consider a fair price along the river, and they hold that the market will justify operators in giving that price. At Oak Hill, on the Pan Handle; in the Third Pool, on the Monongahela, and at Castle Shannon this has been agreed upon and the men have asserted their determination to hold out for this price or keep the works suspended. The railroad pits between the rivers are not doing much and the men are watching the progress of events in other quarters.

It is much to be regretted that the operators and operatives cannot see their way clear to a solution of the question, as the present state of affairs not only works injury to both, but also to the general public.

PATENTS GRANTED.

Patents were granted to the following persons last week:

Machines for Pointing Blanks for Rake-teeth—Jas. Sugden and Edmonds J. Sugden, Pittsburgh. Filed April 28, 1874.

Sash Fasteners—Chas. C. Algeo, Pittsburgh. Filed May 16, 1874.

Portable Furnaces—J. Roney and H. Eichbaum, Pittsburgh. Filed January 27, 1874.

Copying Books—C. R. Miller, Allegheny. Filed June 23, 1874.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Wayne station camp meeting will continue ten days from Tuesday, 18th inst.

THE Jones House, at Mercer, was sold at sheriff's sale last week, bringing nearly $17,000.

A NEW oil well on the Fetzer & Meyer's farms, near Millerstown, is doing 100 barrels per day.

A BAPTISM of a child took place in Reading recently, where the great-great-grandmother and the grand-father stood as sponsors.

A RESIDENT of Dover, York county, Pa., has found petroleum in his well, and quite an oil fever has been developed in that town.

SEVENTEEN different pieces of real estate are offered for sale by the Sheriff of Venango county. Among the batch is a church property.

BROWN, SON & CO.'s foundry and machine shop, at Brookville, which were destoyed by fire, a short time ago, are to be rebuilt at an early day.

E. M. WIGGINS, thirty-eight years old, formerly a clerk in the Auditor's office of the A. & G. W. Railroad, at Meadville, committed suicide on Tuesday last.

THE Altoona Sun says: "A man who made a full hand in the harvest field for sixty-four successive years, deserves to be pensioned. Mr. Taylor Glasgow, of Antis township, this county, is that man."

DAN BECHTOL, of Greene township, Clinton county, shot on his mill poud recently a crane that measured six feet two inches from tip to tip of wings, from point of bill to back of head ten inches, and it was three feet seven inches high.

MRS. CATHARINE SHEELEY, widow of Jacob Sheeley, deceased, died near Greencastle, Franklin county, on the 26th of July, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was the mother of ten childen, and had eighty-five grand children and seventy-two great-grand children.

COLONEL R. MCFARLAND, of Sharon, claims to have the tallest corn growing. He has, on his farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, a sixteen-acre field of corn which will average in height about nine feet to the stalk; some stalks measure thirteen feet six inches.

A THREE days' encampment of the National Guards of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland and Somerset counties, will be held at Bradford, Fayette county, (on the Connellsville Railroad) some time in September. The exact date is not fixed.

THE new reservoir at Erie will contain 32,000,000 gallons of water when filled. It required two million brick to cover its inside surface, and the wall across its center reaches to within sixteen feet of the top. The water is pumped into it from the bay, about three hundred feet below and two miles from it.

SAYS the Franklin Spectator: "Sea shells of the scollop species, have been taken from a well now going down at Raymilton, on the land of A. W. Raymond, Esq. They were found at a depth of eleven hundred feet and are attached to the fragments of rock brought up by the sand pump. We only state the fact of the discovery, leaving the speculation growing out of it for conchological experts.

SAYS the Butler Herald: Mr. John Kiester informed us that the well bored by Hindman & Wolford, on the old Smart farm, on the run which empties into the Slippery rock creek above the Hickory Mills, was abandoned as dry, although thirty feet of third sand had been obtained. The engine and tools were taken away. On last Friday, without any apparent cause, it commenced to flow, throwing water with some oil at a graat rate, and is yet keeping up the operation. Possibly the boring may have been so close to a gas and oil vein as to leave nothing but a shell, and this, unable to resist the pressure, broke, causing the flow.

$10 TO $1000

Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York.
jy14-4wd&jy18tW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

Samaritan Remedies,
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ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

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Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use,
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JOSEPH FLEMING,
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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.

PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 260 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassa treet, New York. se27-lyW

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—A. TOMLINSON and WILLIAM PORE, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, have formed a limited partneship, to be conducted under the firm name of A. TOMLINSON & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general foundry business, in the city aforesaid. The said A. TOMLINSON, residing in said city, is the general partner, and said WILLIAM PORE the perial partner, has contributed Five Thousand Dollars to the capital and common stock, and said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1874, and terminate on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1879.

A. TOMLINSON, General Partner.
WILLIAM PORE, Special Partner.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 1, 1874. au8-6W

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of ANDREW BIDELL, Sr., deceased, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to

A. W. BIDELL,
WM. BIDELL,
Administrators,
West Elizabeth P. O., Pa.

au15-6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. All about reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 127 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

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No. 127 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor, where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
jy14 d&W1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President,

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

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in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments, by

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers, superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.

jy14-eod

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CORNER PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

The most complete Institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.

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L. D. SINE'S

169th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn MONDAY, September 14, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $5,000 in Gold.

Two Prizes $1,000
Two Prizes $500
Five Prizes $100
EACH IN GREENBACKS.

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $350.
Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $30 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 6,000: Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE.
Box 96, Cincinnati, O.

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$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

Legalized by State Authority, and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos

Drawn the Last Day of Each Month.

Capital Prize, $50,000!

10,280 Prizes, amounting to $200,000.

WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $22,500, and 22,296 Prizes, amounting $179,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Leather & Shoe Findings,

TANNERS OIL, Crimp and Splitting Machines, Lastings and Elastic Web. Also, manufacturer of

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS

Of every description, has removed to

No. 50 Smithfield Street.

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As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
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FOR SALE.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,

And all kinds of Wagon Wood Works, saw

BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

ull Text of the Cross-Examination.

EW YORK, August 14.—The following s full report of the cross-examination of . Beecher by the Plymouth Church In-tigating Committee:

W MOULTON BECAME CONNECTED WITH THE CASE.

fr. Sage—I would like to inquire how . Moulton first entered this case and v he came to be your confident?

fr. Beecher—Mr. Moulton was a school-te and friend of Mr. Tilton, and Mr. ton, when his various complicated ubles came upon him in connection with . Bowen, went to Mr. Moulton and le him his adviser and helper. That he way he came into the case.

THAT LETTER OF DESPONDENCY.

.—Can you tell how you came to write t letter of despondency, dated Febru-5th, 1872, to Mr. Moulton?

..—I would come back from a whole k's lecturing and would be perfectly ed out, and the first thing on getting e there would be some great de-pment opening on me. In this state ind, in which I had no longer any re-ancy or rebound in me, I would work whole week out, and that is the way it pened time and time again. On one of e occasions I went to Mr. Moulton's e. Mr. Moulton had always treated with the greatest person-kindness. He never had re-d, by day or by night, to see or to listen to me. I never saw him e of mood toward me. After the first months he treated me as if he loved On this occasion I went down to the to see him and his face was cold rd me. I proposed to walk with him, he walked with me in such a way it seemed to me as though it was irk-to him to have me with him, and as gh he wanted to shake me off; now hing like that all but kills me. I t wish to push myself upon anybody, to feel that I have pushed myself up-ny human being who does not want enough to kill me; and to be treated y him at that time made it seem to me ough the end of the world had come, e was the only man on the globe that uld talk with on this subject. I was up to every human being. I could go to my wife; I could not go to my ren; I could not go to my brothers sisters; I could not go to my Church. was the only person to whom I could and when I got that rebuff from him, med as though it would kill me, and letter was the product of that mood which I was thrown.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

e following is the text of the letter:

MONDAY, August 5, 1872.

Dear Friend: I leave town to-day expect to pass through from Philadel-to New Haven; shall not be here un-riday. About three weeks ago I met the cars going to B. He was kind, talked much. He told me to go on my work without the least anxiety o far as his feeling and actions were ccasion of apprehension. On return-home from New Haven (where I am days in the week delivering a course tures to the theological students) I d a note from Elizabeth saying that lore felt hard toward me, or was go-to see or write me before leaving for West. She kindly added: "Be not cast . I bear this almost always, but the whom we trust will deliver us all safe-I know you do, and are willing, dantly to help him, and I also know embarrassments." There were added s of warning, but also of consolation, believe Elizabeth is beloved of God, that her prayers for me are sooner t than mine for myself and for her. t seems that

HANGE HAS COME TO THEODORE

I saw him in the cars; indeed, even , he has felt more intensely the force sling in society, and the humiliations h environ his enterprise, he has grow-felt that I had a power to help which not develop, and I believe that you participated in this feeling. It is ful you should. Theodore is dearer n than I can be. He is with you, all his trials lie open to your eye daily. see you but seldom, and my person-ations, environments, necessities, limi-ts, dangers and perplexities you can-ee nor imagine. If I had not gone gh this past year of sorrow, I would ave believed that any one could pass gh my experience and be alive or I have been the centre of

THREE DISTINCT CIRCLES,

of which required clear-mindedness peculiarly inventive or originating r, viz: First, the great church; sec-the newspapers; third, the book. The I could neither get out of nor slight. sensitiveness of so many of my people d hove made any appearance of le or any remission of force and oc-o of alarm and notice, and have ex-where it was important that rumors ld die and everything be quieted. newspaper I did avail of, doing little except give general di-ons, and in so doing I was continu-urged and exhorted by those in est that it could not be helped. The e of Christ" was long delayed; had ed up the capital of the firm and was y to sink them before it was finished. ust be that never was a book born of sorrow as that was. The interior ry of it will never be witten. During is time you literally were all my stay comfort; I should have fallen on the way or the courage which you inspired, the hope which you created during acation was profitable. I came back ng that the bitterness of death was d, but Theodore's troubles brought the cloud with even severer suffer-For all this fall and winter I have hat you did not feel satisfied with me, that I seemed both to you and Theo-as contenting myself with a cautious ggish policy, willing to save myself, not to risk everything for Theodore. e again and again probed my heart e whether I was truly liable to such ling, and the response is unequivocal I am not. No man can see the diffi-es, then, environing me unless he ls where I do. To say that

I HAVE A CHURCH ON MY HANDS

nple enough, but to have the hundreds thousands of men passing me, each one his keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal; e the tendencies which, if not stopped, d break out into a ruinous defense of to stop them, without seeming to do it event any one questioning me; to meet allay prejudices against Mr. Tilton, h had their beginning years before to keep serene, as if I was not alarm-disturbed; to be cheerful at home and ng friends, when I was suffering the ents of the damned, to pass sleepless ts often, and yet to come up fresh and on Sunday. All this may be talked t, but the real thing cannot be under-l from the outside, nor its wearing and ling on the nervous system. God ws that I have put more thought and ment and earnestness into my efforts pare a way for T. and E. than ever I or myself—a hundred fold. As to

THE OUTSIDE PUBLIC,

ve never lost an opportunity to soften udices, to refute falsehoods, and to ex-a kindly feeling among all whom I I am thrown among clergymen, ic men, and generally the makers of ic opinion, and I have used every nal endeavor to repair the evils which been visited upon T., and with in-sing success. But the roots of this udice are long. The catastrophe h precipitated him from his place disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society on other grounds than the late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know with absolute certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them—time and work will. But

CHRONIC EVILS

require chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, I shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way to his happiness and safety thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it; I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. Elizabeth and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of the great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon

DEATH AS SWEETER

faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered, but to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear and despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness cannot be endured much longer. I am well nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me, to love me, I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I could go. Well, to God I commit all. Whatever it may be here, it shall be well there.

With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection, even though you love me not, I am yours, though unknown to you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THAT PISTOL INTERVIEW.

Mr. S. When was this interview with the pistol? A. The first interview was at Mr. Moulton's house, December 30th, and the next was at my own on the next day. Q. Did you consider the interview at Mr. Moulton's house a threatening interview? I have heard from some source that the door was locked? A. That is stated in my statement. Q. Did Mr. Moulton, at that time, make any charge of adultery? A. No, sir. Q. Was Mr. Moulton's manner at the time when he demanded the retraction of Mr. Tilton threatenins? A. I should describe it as being one of intense excitement.

THE PUBLICITY OF THE SCANDAL DUE TO TILTON'S FAILURE.

Q. Do you suppose that you or the community would have heard anything of these troubles of Mr. Tilton with his family had he been a successful man? A. I am morally certain the the thing would have been buried deeper than the bottom of the sea if Mr. Tilton had gone right on to a prosperous career, and he had had food which he had been accustomed to; but Mr. Tilton is a man who starves for want of flattery, and no power on God's earth can ever make him happy when he is not receiving some incense.

FIRST ACQUAINTANCE WITH MOULTON.

Q. I understand by your statement that you first met Mr. Moulton at Mr. Page's studio. Is that correct? A. I date my knowledge of the man from that time; he was having his portrait painted at the same time, and we met there occasionally; I recollect of being impressed with the feeling that he was an acute fellow and that he had strong literary tastes, as he has. Q. Had you ever visited his house in a social way, prior to call at your house on this business? A. Never. Q. Then you had no intimate personal relations with him? A. None. Q. So that when he came to you he came rather as Mr. Tilton's friend than otherwise? A. Altogether.

MUTUAL FRIENDSHIP.

Q. When did you come to believe that the relation was becoming one of mutual friendship? A. I cannot tell you; but it was some time afterward. The transaction was made during the consultation which they had as to how Mr. Bowen should be managed so as to do, as they said, justice to Mr. Tilton. Once or twice he said to me, when I told him something, "There, that is the right thing." I recollect that on one occasion I made a confidential statement to him about some matter that they never could have found out otherwise, and he said, I don't recollect the words, I only have a recollection of the impression that was made on my mind, "that I never should regret putting confidence in him." It sprung from some statement that I had made. He gave a token of his pleasure at my trust in him, as if to encourage, as it were, a full statement, and he said that I never should regret having put confidence in him—which I shall regret to the day of my death. Q. If you used the words "He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been," what did you mean by them? A. I do not know. I am sure the conversation ran on hypothetically in respect to the betrayal of a friend in the hour of emergency; in respect to undermining Mr. Tilton just at the time when Mr. Bowen, and all the world were leaving him in respect to want of fidelity, and there is one thing that you are to bear in mind, a thing that I have never mentioned to any of you, and that had a very strong influence upon me, I never can forget a kindness done to me. Mr. Beecher here told the story of Tilton going to Washington and having his son Henry appointed a Lieutenant in the regular army.

THOSE THREE LETTERS.

Q. Here are three letters written on February 7, 1871. I am not quite sure whether I understood you correctly in saying that you did not see Theodore' letter to Mr. Moulton of that date? A. I have no remembrance of it; I only knew there was an arrangement made among us to bring an influence to bear upon Elizabeth in consequence of her state of mind; I used to say to him, "Mr. Moulton, I am a man walking in open air, and full of work, and Theodore is at loss and doing whatever he pleases, and we can come down and talk to you and have counsel, but what human being has Elizabeth Tilton to talk to her in her trouble; she is shut up at home, sick and befriended, and it is not generous for us to let her go unthought of and uncared for." I was always saying that there ought to be somebody who should think of her.

SIGNIFICANT WORDS.

Q. In your letter of that date to Mr. Moulton this occurs: "Would to God, who orders all hearts, and by His kind mediation, Theodore and Elizabeth could be made friends again; Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case." Precisely, what did you mean? Why that last sentence?

A. It is all a muddle to me, as I don't recall the precise working of my mind, I have no vivid recollection of the making up of the letter, or of the precise mood under which I wrote. I cannot give the reason of the sentence.

Q. I call your attention to it because criticism is made in certain quarters that it referred to Mr. Tilton's marital trouble growing out of your offense.

A. Well, but see; isn't it a going back to friendship? Isn't it the restoration of the family?

Q.—What do you ask for? Is it that you three should be made friends again? A.—Yes; hat we should all co-operate. Q.—And you say that Theodore will have the hardest task. A.—There was a family that by circumstances had been brought to the bitterest antagonisms at a time of most profoun d adversity when Mr. Tilton has got to struggle for a livelihood, for his name, for his position and for his household; everything put together, he was in a situation in which he had got to exert himself in every way for a restoration in every manner, and the point was that she should cooperate with him, as well as with his friends. If she had her sorrow to bear at home, he had his too. That is what I think it likely may have suggested these words; but I don't say that it is, because I don't remember. Elizabeth, you know, was at times immensely bitter against Theodore, and felt that she had been the aggrieved one, and been led to suppose that she had not been anything like so much aggrieved as I now suppose she has been.

FORBIDDEN TO VISIT TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q. In the same letter of February 7, you say: "Of course I can never speak with her again without his permission, and I don't know that even then it would be best." Why did you say that? A. Because either at the time of that letter from Mr. Bowen or in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Tilton, as I have the impression, even sent word by Bowen, though I cannot be sure of that, forbidding me ever to enter his house again. Q. Nothing else? A. No. I know I frequently said I

WISHED I WAS DEAD,

and Theodore Tilton came in and said he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said "I am living among friends, every one of whom wishes he was dead," or something like that. I do not know that it was more than that, but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one of us used to be echoing that wish. We were vexed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase, "I wish I was dead." Q. The outside gossip is that you referred in that line to contemplate suicide. A. It was not my general purpose. I kept it as a motto of life, by a patient continuance in well-doing, to put to shame those who falsely accused me. I meant to put down, and preach down this troble. Of course, in my dismal moods, I felt as though the earth had come to an end. Now, in interpreting these special letters, everybody is irresistibly tempted to suppose that everything I said was said merely in regard to their text instead of considering the foregoing state of my mind, whereas my utterances were largely to be interpreted by the past as well as the present and future. I cannot interpret them precisely as I can a note of hand or a check. A man that is poetical, a man that is oftimes extravagant, a man that is subject to moods, such as make me what I am, cannot narrowly measure his words, and yet from this writing of over four years, in every conceivable condition, in this large correspondence, proceeding from a mind speaking in hypothetical moods, and in all manner of states, about everybody and everything, out of this mass they have got only these few equivocal things—devices. They did not refer to me, but to him and his whole style of acting. Q. Theodore said he was born for war, and Mr. Moulton was probably born for diplomacy? A. Yes. Q. He managed this matter with Tilton? A. Yes; he represented himself always as having all the reins in his hands and such power that if it must come, he could compel a settlement. He intimated to me time and again that he had such materials in his hands respecting Theodore that, as he said once, "If Theodore does not do as I say I'll grind him to powder." Mr. Winslow. The yearning of the future, I understand, was to procure the silence and burial of the scandal? A. No, it wasn't, either. It referred to plans by which Mr. Tilton was to get something to do, and do it; and get some praise for it, and be content. Q. The "devices," did that refer to all the plans, and arrangements, and steps that had been taken? A. It referred to this: If I had been left to manage this matter simply myself, I should have said, "yes," or "no." That would have been the whole of it. But instead of that, the matter went into Mr. Moulton's hands, and he is a man that loves intrigue. Q. "He had condoned his wife's fault." What did you mean by this? A. Condoned has a legal meaning and a general meaning, but I use the word as a literary man would use it, not as a lawyer. If I used it in a legal phase the word would have been "offence" not "fault." Q. In using the word "fault" do you refer to some particular act of Mr. Tilton's. A. I refer to the complaints he made in general in reference to her. You know perfectly what was the impression conveyed to me from beginning to end, and that was that I had stolen into his home, and that I had taken advantage of the simplicity of his wife to steal her affections to myself and away from him. Q. And do you mean to say that you had that in your mind when you used the word "fault?" A. I suppose I had.

SECRESY ENJOINED.

Q. You say in the same letter he had enjoined upon you most earnestly and solemnly not to betray his wife. In what respect? A. Not to betray this whole difficulty into which his household had been cast. Considering how it is, I appeal to every sensitive man and cultivated nature in the world, if any greater evil can befall than have a woman—a wife and mother—made the subject of evil investigation as respects her moral character; for no greater harm can befall a woman than to be talked about from house to house, with discussion as to the grade of the offense, and the probable nature of the offense, and the cause of the offense, and everything about it. Nex to stabbing a woman dead is to talk about her virtue; and if the public suppose that, in order to interpret these letters, I must refer to vulgar, physical and gross indignity, they are living on a plane where I do not live. You must remember I was aware that in addition to the trouble involving my name, Tilton had also, in acts of jealousy, accused his wife of

CRIMINAL INTIMACY WITH SEVERAL GENTLEMEN

of whom I was not one, and had asserted in the presence of witnesses that all her children except the first were children of these gentlemen. Respectively in his decent moods he was very anxious to have such accusations unknown to the world; the mere rumor of them would cast an ineffaceable blight upon his children. Nothing would have induced me to make this explanation, but that Mr. Tilton has deliberately chosen to cast a blight of precisely the same kind, upon those very children, by his subsequent course, and all that is left to me is the power to speak of this abominable accusation with the scorn which such a horrible falsehood deserves. Q. You can refer to some points which have already been considered, for instance: "I have a strange feeling upon me that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon." Do you refer to the same condition of health and mind that you have described? A. I refer to the fact simply; that was my state of mind during this great trouble; although if you were to collect all the language I have used at various times, it might produce an impression that I had wallowed in a sea of unparalled distress. I have had stormy days, and have suffered more from this than probably all the other causes in my life put together. Yet, taking that four years together, I have had more religious peace and more profound insight into wants and sufferings of men since I have become acquainted with trouble and despair. I have had an experience in the

HIGHER REGIONS OF CHRISTIAN LIFE,

that is worth all the sorrow and suffering that I have had to go through to get to it. Q. Is it, or not, true, that in the course of these matters Mr. Tilton expressed a strong desire that the secrets of his family should not be known? A. Always; at least, that was his mood, except when he fell into a strange mania at times. There were times in which it was very evident that he perfectly longed to be obliged to bring out or to have somebody bring out a scandalous story on his family, that he might have credit with the world, as to be so magnanimous as still to stay at home and live with his wife.

BEECHER'S CONFIDENCE IN MOULTON.

Q. Here comes a clause in which you express profound confidence in Mr. Moulton's fidelity. Does that correctly represent your own feelings? A. It does, although Mr. Moulton was not the man that I should select as an ideal man. I thought that in that one particular of fidelity of friends he was the most remarkable man I ever met. By amount of anxiety he was willing to give; by amount of anxiety he was willing to encounter, by doing work, which I suppose is more agreeable to him than to me, that is of seeking different parties, and of ferreting out stories and running things back to their source, which I utterly abhor in social relations, and consequently trying to keep me in good heart, and presenting to me the best sides of Tilton's character, which he never failed to do. When I brought to Mr. Moulton what seemed to be the bad and treacherous things I learned of Mr. Tilton he said: "Don't belive a word of such things. I will make inquiries," and the next time I would see him he would have a plausible explanation of the whole thing, and I felt as though it was no use to attack Tilton, that he sped every arrow that was aimed against him. I have said this not only in reference to the impression he produced upon me, but until the time of the council. I was in an abiding faith of Mr. Moulton's truth until the reply of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bacon's letter. I never had a suspicion of his good faith and sincerity, with which he was dealing with me when that letter was published, and Mr. Moulton, on my visiting him in reference to it, proposed no counter operation, no documents or no help. I was staggered when Mr. Tilton subsequently published his statement. After he came to this committee, when that came out, I never heard a word from Mr. Moulton. He never sent for me nor visited me, or did a thing. I waited for him to do or say something, for I had said to Mr. Moulton within the last year, "as things are coming, you never are going to manage Mr. Tilton; he is going to manage you." I have said to him once or twice, "Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton is longer-headed than you are, and he has outwitted you," and I have said to him, "The time is coming in which I see distinctly you have got to choose between Mr. Tilton's statement and mine." He said, "That never will be; but I shall stand by you to the death." He said that to me in the last conversation I had with him. Q. Has Mr. Moulton any secret of yours in paper, in document or a knowledge of any act of yours that you would not have seen light this hour? A. Not that I am aware of. Q. Have you any doubt? A. I have none. Q. Do you now call upon him to produce all he has and tell all he knows? A. I do, I do

HIS CONFIDENCE IN HIM STILL UNSHAKEN.

Mr. Cleveland. Have you any reason in the light of recent disclosures to doubt his fidelity to you during those four years. A. The impression made by him during the four years of friendship and fidelity was so strong that my present surprise and indignation do not seem to rub it out. I am in that kind of decided consciousness that I was in respect to Elizabeth Tilton, that she was a saint and chief of sinners, and Moulton's hold upon my confidence was so great that all that has come out now affects me as a dream. Mr. Winslow. In your letter of February 5th, 1872, you speak of the possibility of a ruinous defense of you breaking out. How could there be any ruinous defense of you? A. A defense of me, conducted by ignorant people full of church zeal and personal partisan feeling, knowing nothing of the facts and compelling this whole avalanche of wind to descend upon the community might have been ruinous. I think now as I then felt. Q. It would then be injurious? A. Where you would say injurious, I would say ruinous. Q. You speak of remorse, fear and despair. A. I suppose I felt them all; whether I was justified in so feeling is a question

RECOUNTING A BIT OF EXPERIENCE.

When I lived in Indianapolis, Indiana, there was an old lawyers, named Calvin Fletcher, a New England man of large brain, who stood at the head of the bar. He was a Metholist Christian man and he took a peculiar fancy to me, and he used to come and see me often when I was a young minister, and I would see him a great deal. He would make many admirable suggestions, one of which was that he never admitted anybody was to blame except the party who attend the complaint. Says he: "I hold myself responsible for having everybody do right by me, and if they do not do right, it is because I do not do my duty." "Now," said he, "in preaching during your life do you take blame upon yourself; don't you be scolding your church and blaming everybody. It is your business to see that your folks are right." Well it sank down into my heart and became a spring of influence from that day to this. If my prayer meetings do not go right, it is my fault. If the people do not come to church, I am the one to blame for their not coming; if things go wrong in my family I find the reason in myself. I have foreseen quarrels in the church; if I had left them alone they would burst and break out, but I cling under the advice thus given, and in doing my own duty I have had no difficulty in my church.

BEECHER'S ABHORENCE OF FREE LOVE DOCTRINE.

Q. An anonymous letter to the Committee from a free lover says that you have a reservation in your philosophy which would enable you to say, I had no wrong conduct or relations with Mrs. Tilton, having in your own mind a belief that what you are charged with doing was right. What are your ideas on this subject? A. I am not versed in the philosophy and casuistry of free love. I stand on the New England doctrine in which I was brought up, that it is best for a man to have one wife, and that he stay by her, and that he do not meddle with his neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation of free love doctrine that I have seen in theory, and I abhor every advocate of free love doctrine that I have known. Q. Did you ever know any lady who took hold of it seriously who was not ruined by it? A. No, sir! provided they were susceptible of ruin. I have had women write to me that if I did not send them ten dollars they were ruined, and I wrote in reply that they were ruined before.

BOOK PRESENTS.

Q. You speak about having sent Mrs. Tilton a copy of books. Was that an act of courtesy specially to her? A. No! I gave them out to friends. When one book would come out, I would give a copy to a friend and so on. I have not been a great distributor of my own books. Only in cases where it would be a real pleasure and from an intimation that it would be so.

MET THE WOODHULLS ONLY THREE TIMES.

Q. Are you clear in your recollection that you never met the Woodhulls more than three times? A. I am perfectly clear, that is to speak to them. Q. State the times and places? A. On one occasion I was walking with Moulton in the general direction of Tilton's house, when he said that Mrs. Woodhull was to be there. I at first hesitated, and he said "come in and see her." I said "very well." I went in, and after some conversation down in the parlors I went up stairs into this

FAMOUS BOUDOIR ROOM

where she sat waiting, and like a spider to a fly, she rushed to me on my entrance and reached out both her hands with utmost earnestness and said how glad she was to see me. I talked with her about five minutes and then went down stairs.

MY SECOND INTERVIEW

with her was on one occasion when I had been with some twenty or thirty gentlemen to look at the warehouse establishment of Woodruff & Robinson. We were on the steamer that had been chartered for the occasion, and when I came up, Moulton said, "Come with me to town." He never told me there was to be any company. When I came there, I learned there was to be something in New York in the evening, and that there were to be there a number of literary ladies, among whom was Mrs. Woodhull. I was placed at the head of the table near Mrs. Moulton, I think on her left. Mrs. Woodhull was next to me or else she was first and I was next, I do not remember which. At that table she scarcely deigned to speak to me. I addressed a few words to her

FOR POLITENESS SAKE

during dinner, but there was no sort of enthusiasm between us. My third and last interview was at Moulton's house. She had addressed to me a threatening letter, saying that she would open all the scandal if I did not preside at Steinway Hall, and in reply to that, Moulton advised that instead of answering her letter, I should see her and say, without witnesses, what I had to say. She brought with her her great subject. It was in type, and my policy was to let her talk and say little, which I did, and she went on, saying, "You know you believe so and so," and I said nothing, and so on from point to point until I said at last, "Mrs. Woodhull, I do not understand your views; I have never read them thoroughly. As far as I do understand them, I do not believe in them, and though I am in favor of free discussion, yet presiding at meetings is a thing I seldom do for anybody, and I shall not do it for you because I am not in sympathy with your movement."

WROTE TWO LETTERS TO MRS. WOODHULL.

Q. Has Mrs. Woodhull any letters of yours in her possession? A. Two, I suppose, unless she has sold them. Q. Upon what subject? A. She enclosed a letter to me with one from my sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, inviting me to be present at a suffrage convention at Washington. To that letter I replied briefly in the negative, but made a few statements in respect to my ideas of woman's voting. The other letter was just before her scandalous publication. She wrote to me a whining letter saying that her reformatory movements had brought upon her such odium that she could not procure lodging in New York, and that she had been turned out of the Gilsey House, I think, and asking me in a very significant way to interpose my influence, or some other relief for her. To that letter I replied very briefly, saying I regretted when anybody suffered persecution for the advocacy of their sincere views, but then I must decline interference.

EFFECTS OF THE LETTERS.

By Mr. Claflin. These are the two letters, the signatures of which she showed to Bowen and myself. It was reported that by these letters you were to be sunk forty thousand fathoms deep. I told Bowen before I went there that I knew of the existence of the letters, and that was all they contained. Bowen made the journey clear down from Connecticut for the purpose to go up there. By Mrs. Winslow. Did you ever meet her at Tilton's? A. The first time I ever saw her was at Tilton's. Q. Did you ever meet there any other time A. Not that I recall. If I saw her, I am perfectly sure she would know it. I remember her well on account of the transcendant description I had heard of her, and because of Mrs. Hooker's feelings toward her. Mrs. Hooker regarded her as Joan of Arc would a vision of the Virgin Mary and when I went to see her I went with great expectations, saying to myself, "Here is this woman who is lauded everywhere, and must be a power to rise to the head." By Mr. Winslow. Can you tell us what became of Mrs. Woodhull's threatening letter? A. Mr. Moulton opened it.

THE BED-ROOM SCENE.

Q. Now as to what occurred in your library and in Tilton's bed-chamber. I refer to the occasions in which he said you touched his wife's ankle and were found with a flushed face in the bed-chamber of his house? A. I do emphatically deny that either of these scenes ever occurred. By Mr. White. In one part of your statement you say that in December, 1870, you heard of many immoralities of Mr. Tilton, and that you believed in their existence. In a later part of your statement you say that you had been subsequently deceived into a belief that Mr. Tilton was not in fault in respect to his moral conduct. How do you reconcile these two statements? A. Because, when the matter came to me from Bowen and through the visit of Tilton's family, I was under full persuasion of the truth of these things. One of the very first things to which Moulton and Tilton had addressed themselves was to disabuse my mind of this belief concerning Tilton's moral conduct. Tilton alluded to the subject of his own purity with circumstantial and historical statements and Moulton's conduct specially tended to convince me that all allegations against Mr. Tilton respecting such matters were false.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

Q. Did you admit at any time to Moulton or Tilton or to any other person that you had ever had any relations with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or ever commit any act to or with her, or said any word to her which would be unfit for a Christian man to hold, do, or say with the wife of his friend or for a father to hold, do or say with his daughter, or a brother to his sister; did you ever admit this in any form or in any words? A. Never. By Mr. Tracey—Did you ever in fact hold any such relations, do any such act, or utter any such word? A. Never.

THAT BLACKMAIL MONEY.

By Mr. Cleveland: In your statement you have alluded to one payment of $5,000. Have you furnished any other money to these parties? A. I have furnished at least $2,000, beside the $5,000. Q. To whom did you pay it? A. To Moulton. Q. In various sums? A. In various sums, partly in cash and partly in checks. Q. Have you any of those checks? A. I have several. I don't remember how many. Q. Where are they? A. I have some of them here one of June 23, 1871, drawn on the Mechanics bank to the order of Frank Moulton, and indorsed in his handwriting and one of November 10, 1871, payable to the order of Frank Moulton and indorsed in his handwriting, and one of May 29, 1872, to the order of F. D. Moulton and also indorsed in his handwriting. Each of these that are marked "for deposit" across the face have been paid. Q. As nearly as you can recollect, how much money went into the hands of Moulton? A. I should say I have paid $7,000. Q. To what use did you suppose that the money was to be appropriated? A. I supposed that it was to be appropriated to extricate Tilton from his difficulties in some way. Q. You did not stop to inquire? how or why? A. Moulton sometimes sent a note saying, "I wish you would send me your check for so much." Q. Did you usually respond to the demands of Moulton for money during those months? A. I always did. Q. Under what circumstances did you come to pay the $5,000 in one sum? A. Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could be now settled by that amount of money which would put the affairs of the Golden Age on a secure footing; that they would be able to go right on, and that with the going on of them, the safety of Tilton would be assured and that would be the settlement of the whole thing. It was

TO SAVE TILTON PECUNIARILY

Q. Were there any documents shown to you by Moulton? what did he show you before you made the payments? A. It was the result of intimations and general statements, and I finally said to him, "I am willing to pay $5,000." I came to do it in this way. There was a discussion about that paper. Moulton was constantly advancing money as he said to me to help Tilton. The paper was needy. One evening I was at his house. We were alone together in the back parlor and Moulton took out of his pocket a letter from ——. It was read to me in which the writer mentioned contributions which the writer had made to Theodore. I understood from him that the writer of this letter had given him some thousands of dollars down in cash, and then taking out two time checks or drafts, which, as I recollected, were on bluish paper, although I am not sure of that. There were two checks, each of them amounting to one or two thousand more, and I should think it amounted in all to about six thousand dollars, although my memory about quantities and figures is to be taken with great allowance, but it produced the impression in me that the writer had given him one or two thousand dollars in cash down, and as the writer explained in the letter it was not convenient to give the balance in money at that time but that the writer had drawn time drafts which would be just as useful to him as money, and Moulton slapped the table and answered, "Yes, it was." Afterward, when I got home, and thinking about it in the morning, "why," said I, "what a fool." I never dreamed what he meant. Then I went to him and said to him, "I am willing to make a contribution and put the thing beyond a controversy." Well, he said something like this: "That he thought it would be

THE BEST INVESTMENT

that ever I made in my life." I then went to the savings bank and put a mortgage of five thousand on my house. I took a check which was given me by the bank's lawyer, and put it into the bank, and on Moulton's suggestion that it would be better than to have a check drawn to his order. I drew the money in five hundred and one thousand dollar bills, I have forgotten which, but know that they were large, for I carried the roll in my hand, and these I gave into his hands. From time to time, he spoke in most glowing terms and said that he was feeding it out to Theodore, and he said that, at the time of the first installment, he gave Theodore $500 at once and that he sent with it a promisory note for Theodore to sign, but that Theodore didn't sign it and sent it back saying that he saw no prospect in the end of paying the loan and that he could not honorably therefore accept them and refused to sign any note; and Moulton laughed significantly and said that Tilton subsequently took the money without giving any note, Q. Did you receive any note of security whatever or evidence from Mr. Moulton, or has there been any offer to return the money to you. A. Nothing of the kind. It was never expected to be returned by either party. Q. Has Moulton said anything to you about money in a comparatively recent period? A. About the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, I think I had been given to understood that he had offered five thousand dollars in gold to Tilton if he would not publish the letter and that, at that stage of affairs Moulton felt profoundly that Tilton could not come out with a disclosure of all this matter without leaving

MOULTON IN AN AWKWARD POSITION,

and that he offered $5,000 in gold if Tilton would not publish that letter. It led to some little conversation about a supply of money, and he said that I had better give him my whole fortune than have Tilton go on in his course. Q. That you had better give your whole fortune to Mr. Tilton? A. Yes; rather than have Tilton go into this fight. Q. Was that before the publication of the Bacon letter? A. I can't be certain about that. It was about that time. Q. Did Mr. Moulton ever question you in regard to this matter, whether you had ever spoken to any one, or expressed any anxiety in your mind about it? A. He did, not many weeks ago, among the last interviews I had with him. Q. Since the publication of that Bacon letter? A. Yes! I think it was on Sabbath, the day after the appointment of this Committee. I preached but once on that day, and on the afternoon of that day, he saw me and said to me in a conversation, "you have never mentioned about that $5,000." I said, yes, I had to one or two persons I mentioned, to Oliver Johnson for one, because he, saying something to me one day about what some of Tilton's friends were saying and I incidentally mentioned that to him which he never repeated, I suppose, to anybody. Moulton said, "I will never admit that I shall deny it always." Q. Have you objections to state what Tilton's friends were saying to Oliver Johnson and others. What did Oliver Johnson say to you? A. On one occasion he reported to me that, among the friends of Tilton, he had heard reproaches made against me that I neither was endeavoring to help Theodore in reputation or in any other way and that the expression was this, that I had been the instrument of his being thrown off the track in life and that I would not reinstate him. I replied in substance that so far as reputation was concerned, I not only longed and tried to do what I could for Tilton, but that his association with Woodhull was fatal to him and I could not make any head against it, and with regard to the other I said to him that I had been willing to help him materially and that recently I paid $5,000 to him. Q Did you see and have a conversation with Tilton soon after the payment of the $5,000.

BEECHER MEETS TILTON.

A. On the Sunday morning following the payment of the $5,000, I was going to church in the morning. I met Mr. Tilton standing right opposite the house. He put his arm through mine and was in his most beatific mood. While walking along down to church, he was talking all the way of grace, mercy and peace to me and at that time I recollect thinking that $5,000 is very mollifying.

A SINGULAR NOTE.

By Mr. Claflin. Q. Did you at any time receive the note which the committee have in evidence as follows:

To H. W. B.: Grace, mercy and peace.
T. T.
Sunday morning.

A. Yes! he sent it on Sunday morning by his wife who had it laid on my pulpit. By Mr. Cleveland. Q. If your mortgage was dated about May 1st, 1873, the money of course was paid to Moulton after your mortgage was made. A. Yes, sir! I did not keep the money at home. I went with it directly from the Mechanic's Bank, where I drew it, and put it into Moulton's hand on the same day and within a few hours. Q. At his house? A. I do not know. Q. Did you have trouble with Tilton during the latter part of that month before the 1st of January, 1873? A. I do not know the month in which I have not had trouble with him, but he made a special outburst at the end of the month of May, 1873, on account of the publication of

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

which led to my letter to Moulton on June 1, 1873. Q. Here is a letter dated May 1, 1874, in which Tilton refers to some story of Carpenter about your offering money. Did you receive that letter? A. I did, sir! It was a magnificent humbug. I knew that Tilton knew that he had been

TINKLING MY GOLD IN HIS POCKETS

for months and years, and he wrote that letter to be published for a sham and mask. Q. What did you understand by Carpenter's relations to money matters?

BEECHER'S OPINION OF CARPENTER.

A. My first knowledge of Carpenter was that he was putting his nose into this business which did not concern him. That was also Moulton's impression. I asked Moulton, one day, "what, under the sun, is Carpenter doing around here and meddling with this matter?" He summarily damned him and represented him as a good-natured and well meaning busy body. I suggested, why didn't he tell him distinctly that his presence was not wanted. He said, "well, he serves us some useful purposes. When we hear of things going on in clubs or any place in New York we put Carpenter on the track and he fetches all the rumors, and so we use him to find out what we could not get otherwise," and I did find that he not only did that, but that Carpenter was one of those good natured men whose philanthropy exhibited itself in trying to settle quarrels and difficulties by picking up everything he could hear said by, for or against a man and carrying it to parties where it would do the most harm possible. He was a kind of

GENIAL GOOD-NATURED FOOL.

and in all this matter he has been a tool more than a helper. He has never once done anything except in the kindest way, and never once done anything in the whole of this matter from the beginning to the end that was not a stupid blunder. I made up my mind from the beginning, that as I was silent to every body in this matter, I would be especially silent to him (Carpenter). I recollect but one interview with him that had any particular significance. He came to see me once, when the council was in session, and our document was published. There was a phrase introduced into it that Tilton thought pointed to him, and Tilton that night was in a bonfire flame and walked up and down the street with Moulton.

CONVERSATIONS WITH CARPENTER.

I was at Freeland's and in comes Carpenter with his dark and mysterious eyes. He sat down on the sofa and in a kind of sepulchral whisper told me of some matter. Says I, that is all nonsense; that it meant —— and —— and Carpenter was rejoiced to hear it and then went out. On another occasion, he came to me and in a great glow of benevolence said there was to be a newspaper established in New York and that I was to take the editorship of it, and a half million was to be raised almost by the tap of a drum. I was greatly amused but said to him gravely, well, Carpenter, if I should ever leave the pulpit, I think it very likely I should go into journalism. It would be more natural to me than anything else. That was the amount of that conversation.

PLAN CONCOCTED TO SEND TILTON TO EUROPE.

One other conversation I have some recollection of took place in April, and that was when Moulton had a plan on foot to buy the Golden Age of Tilton and send him to Europe and Carpenter came in and talked with me about it. I recollect very distinctly that conversation. My eyes were beginning to be enlightened. My education was beginning to tell on me a little and I said to Mr. Carpenter distinctly, "Mr. Carpenter that is a matter which I can have nothing to do with." I don't know but that, if Tilton wishes to go to Europe with his family and live there for some that his friend would be willing to raise that amount of money, but that is a matter you must talk with somebody else and not with me. Q. Did you say, that if Tilton printed his documents you would never ascend that pulpit again? A. I never said that, and I should never talk about the thing with such a weak man as he. Q. Who introduced the subject of going to Europe when Carpenter came to see you? A. He did. Q. In the statement which you have made and letters you have published, you express great agitation, sorrow and suffering even to anguish. How do you reconcile that with the tone of your public ministrations and the declarations of peace and trust which have fallen from you from time to time in the lecture room. A. I explain it precisely in the same way as I do, the words of Paul who said that he died deaths daily; that he was the offscouring of the earth having the care of all the churches, and yet with all this burden on his mind he described himself as living in most transcendent religious peace and joy. That stands on record in human literature. "

ALLEGED FRAUD.

A MAN CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN MADE DRUNK AND THEN DEFRAUDED OUT OF FIFTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND.

In the Court of Common Pleas Monday, Christina Linhart, widow of Christopher Linhart, Wm. J. Richardson, minor, by his guardians, and Sarah J. Johnston, filed a bill in equity against Julia Ann McQuirk, formerly Julia Ann Semple, and originally Julia Ann Linhart, her husband, McQuirk, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Coal Company. The statement of the plaintiffs is as follows: Julia Ann McQuirk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Linhart, married one Semple, against the wishes of her parents. She afterwards abandoned Semple, and married McQuirk. The latter persuaded his wife to inveigle her father and mother into deeding McQuirk and his wife fifty-nine acres of land. To effect this it is alleged they plied the old gentleman with stimulants, and when intoxicated forced him by threats to sign a deed for conveyance. It is alleged that Mr. Linhart when drunk was childish and not responsible for his actions. Their object accomplished, the parties sold the coal underlying the land to the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Coal Company, which is made one of the defendants. It is also alleged that the company was aware at the time that the deed had been fraudulently obtained, and consequently the company was not an innocent purchaser. The father, Christopher Linhart, the plaintiffs state, willed all his property, at his death, to William T. Richardson, his grandson, and Sarah E. Johnston, his daughter, with the provision that an annuity be paid to the mother, Christina Linhart, who is aged and infirm. Before his death he said he had never deeded his property to any one, and the fifty-nine acres being all the property he had, was the tract he deeded away.

The Court is asked to direct Julia Ann and her husband to deliver over their deed, also the Coal Company, and to declare the estate free from all incumbrances as regards those conveyances.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A YOUNG MAN ARRESTED IN ALLIANCE SUSPECTED OF MAKING AWAY WITH A COMPANION.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

A gentleman from Alliance, Ohio, who came to the city yesterday, gives an account of an affair that transpired near that place a few days since, which has aroused grave suspicions of a murder in the minds of many of the people of that city. According to the gentleman's statement, about two weeks since a young man named O'Hara, who was working in the steel works at Newburg, left in company with a companion named Cain for a trip, taking with him eighty dollars. They visited Harrisburg, returning, passed a few days in Pittsburgh, and then, on their way back to Newburg, stopped off at Alliance for a hunting expedition. This was the last seen of either of them, until Cain returned to Newburg without his companion.

A brother of the missing man interrogated Cain as to the whereabouts of his companion, and was told that they had quarreled near some blackberry bushes and had parted there.

A family named Sloan, living near Alliance, having reported the finding of a coat, vest and flask of powder near their residence, in the neighborhood of a large pond, the fire department of Alliance set one of the engines to work on Friday night to pump the water from the pond. The pond was drained but no body found.

A general search has been instituted in the vicinity where the clothing was found, and in the meantime Cain has been arrested and detained to await developments.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

U. S. vs. Chas. H. Shriner, Jacob Deckhard and Samuel Stetzer, Union county. Suit on official bond of C. H. Shriner, Collector of Internal Revenue and Disbursing Agent Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, for $903 92. Motion to open judgment and to be let into a defense was argued by Hon. S. B. Wilson for and Assistant U. S. Attorney Adams contra, and "judgment opened, fi. fa. set aside and defendants let into a defense.

Burkhalter, Master & Co., creditors, vs. James M. Kintzer, debtor. Wyoming county. Robert Seaman & Co., et al., creditors, of New York, allowed to intervene. Kennedy & Doty for intervening creditors.

Henry D. Kino, bankrupt, Mercer county. The appointment of S. C. Schoyer, Esq., of Pittsburgh, as assignee, was approved.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court.—Judge McCandless.

In the case of John Bigley et al. vs. the steamboats Oil Valley and J. Sharp McDonald, the exceptions to the report of the Commissioner appointed to audit the accounts and distribute the funds were withdrawn, and the report confirmed absolutely.

In the case of James McGovern vs. the steam tug Tom Rees, an argument was had on the motion for a rule to show cause why the proceeds of certain freightage should not be paid into court, to be applied to the liquidation of certain claims against the boat. Montooth for and Stoner contra. The Court discharged the rule.

An information for forfeiture was filed against two boxes and one bag of tobacco, owned by Mrs. E. Snyder alias Mrs. E. Taylor. Motion made returnable on the first Monday of September.

In the matter of A. G. Eberhardt, bankrupt, anorder was made giving the assignee authority to sell certain real estate.

In the matter of Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh, United States Marshal Hall was appointed provisional assignee, and directed to take charge of the property of the bankrupts.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Ault & Cornforth a petition was presented by the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens which was referred to Register Woodworth for examination and report. R. Brown, Esq., appears for the assignee.

The following voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed and the usual orders made: H. F. Chaffey, Warren county, Archibald B. McDowell, Butler county and Paul J. Caperton, Allegheny county.

WAYNESBURG.

ENTHUSIASTIC RAILROAD MEETING.

[Special Correspondence of The Post.]

WAYNESBURG, PA., Aug. 18, 1874.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Waynesburg, Green county, on Monday afternoon, by citizens favorable to the proposed narrow-guage railroad from this place to Washington.

The meeting was called to order by electing Hon. E. M. Sayers, President, and Judge James, the Rev. Mr. J. J. Wood and others, vice-Presidents.

Mr. Davis made an eloquent speech in behalf of the proposed improvement, showing at some length the advantages to be derived by our town from being connected by rail with Washington. The address was well received, and at its close several gentlemen present subscribed $12,000 toward the improvement. The people of this vicinity are greatly interested in the matter, and the prospects are bright for a speedy construction of the road.

A. E. W.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT CURED.

By a former sufferer. Send stamp for Treatise on the Habit, to W. B. SQUIER, M. D., Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.	
Gold	109½
U. S. Sixes, 1881	118¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	111½
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	116½
Five-Twenties, 1867	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	116
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	117¾
Ten-Forties	110¼
Ten-Forties (coupons)	113¾
Currency Sixes	117½
New Five Per Cents	111½
STOCKS.	
Western Union	77¾
Adams Express	105½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	72
American Express	58
United States Express	67½
Pacific Mail	46¾
New York Central	100
Erie	32½
Harlem	124
Michigan Central	94
Illinois Central	127½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½
Northwestern	38½
Northwestern preferred	56¾
Northwestern common	36¾
Rock Island	104½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	55
Toledo and Wabash	35¾
Fort Wayne	92¾
Chicago and Alton	104
Chicago and Alton preferred	2–½
O. C. and I. C.	13½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. Coupons, 1881	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	112
Five-Twenties, 1864	115½
Five-Twenties, 1865	117
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	117½
Five-Twenties, 1867	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	117¾
New Fives	113½
Ten-Forties	112¾
Currency Sixes	117½
STATE BONDS.	
Bankers bill	97¾
Missouri	92¾
Tennessee, old	72
Tennessee, new	70
Virginia, new	39
Virginia, old	39
North Carolina, old	16
North Carolina, new	19
STOCKS.	
Canton	50
Western Union Telegraph	78¾
Quick Silver	36
Adams Express	106¾
Fargo	73
American Express	60½
United States Express	67¾
Pacific Mail	47¾
New York Central	100
Erie	32½
Erie preferred	70
Harlem	124¾
Harlem preferred	126
Michigan Central	94
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	92¾
Northwestern common	38¾
Northwestern preferred	60½
Rock Island	104¾
New Jersey Central	104¾
St. Paul	35½
St. Paul preferred	82
Toledo and Wabash	35¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	65
Fort Wayne	93
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	22
B. H. and E.	
Chicago and Alton	104¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	107¾
Ohio and Mississippi	23½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	93
Burlington and Quincy	107
Lake Shore	73½
Panama	131
Illinois Central	99¾
Union Pacific	29½
Central Pacific	90¾
Union	74
Hartford and Erie	13½
Delaware & Lackawana	107½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, AUG. 20, 1874.

REMARKS—Business on the whole was moderately active, while for certain articles there was an increased demand. The weather continues very warm during the day but cool at night and in the morning. Our rivers are down to low water mark with navigation for only the lighter draught boats. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this heading; prices are governed altogether by circumstances. Flour—Dealers report an active market and a good jobbing demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the leading dealers are well supplied with favorite brands; the mills are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business. Bacon—The market was less firm; since our last weekly review hams and shoulders have declined ¼c per lb; this will not astonish any of our readers who have paid any attention to our remarks; we hold to the promise made some time since that a further advance would be fatal and such has proved to be the case.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,440	Apples, bbls	27
Oats, sks	5,161	Wheat, sks	170
Potatoes, bush	1,734	Butter, pkgs	26
Cheese, bxs	100	Corn, sks	680
Rye, sks	133	Bacon, tcs	96
Barley, sks	155		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The market was a dull one; the supply exceeds the demand; prices are very uncertain with sales reported all the way from $1@2 50 per bbl; it requires a good article to demand the latter figure.

ASHES—The demand continues to improve; the current rates are: soda ash common 3½c; refined do 4¾c; pearls do 10c; potash 8½c; nitrate soda 4c; arsenic and black lead 5c.

ALES—We can report a steady trade demand for this article; prices have been uniform for some time; we quote India ale $11 per bbl; Porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half bbls in proportion.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market was steady at the advance; we have before noted sales of alcohol $2 10@2 15 per gallon; highwines $1 03@1 05.

BEANS—The market was a quiet one; sales were confined to the wants of the home market; prices ranging from $2 25@2 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Steady; we quote dark 27@30c; yellow 31@35c per pound as per quality.

BERRIES—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand, hence holders are anxious to realize; we quote sales of blackberries 50@75c per bucket; whortleberries 75c@$1 00.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report the demand improving and prices tending upward; the rates for the various grades were choice hurl 10@10½c; good hurl 9½@10c; choice green 8@8½c; good green 7½@8c; fair green 7¼@7¾c; red 5½@6c; green crooked 5@5½c per lb.

BUTTER—The market contains an ample supply; prices are weak and very uncertain, in fact prices were too numerous to mention; fresh roll ranged from 20@22c per pound.

BAGGING—We quote Penn Mill two bushel 35c; two half bushel 42c; three bushel 48c.

BROOMS—Are firm; prices have an upward tendency; No 2 $2 25 per dozen; No 3 $2 50; No 4 $3 25; No 5 $3 50; carpet and Shaker brooms $1 50@2 50 per dozen.

CHEESE—The market continues firm, with a good trade demand; dealers are anxious to invest; the stock on hand is a light one; we quote: Ohio factory 13½@14c; Ohio dairy 12@12½c; new Ohio sweitzer 16@18c.

COKE—The demand is slightly improving. The season for more activity is drawing near. We quote nominally $2 75@3 per ton.

CANNED GOODS—The market was very quiet and as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

CARBON OIL—The market was very dull; prices are weak and very unsatisfactory.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We note sales at $7 50@8 per ton.

COTTON SHEETING—We quote Penn Mill A No 1 4-4 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c per yard.

EGGS—Are very dull, and are quoted from 10@13c.

FLOUR—Dealers report an active market with steady prices; we quote: white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old $7@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50. Rye flour $6. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oat meal $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was reported steady, with a fair trade demand; prices however, have undergone no change since our last issue. Most dealers speak very encouragingly of the prospect for a big fall trade. We hope they may not be disappointed. Sugars continue to hold their own. Coffees are dull but no lower. The following are the very latest:

Green Coffees—Fancy 26½c; choice 25½c; prime 24c; good 22c; Java 34c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 28c; Rio in bulk, 27½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10½c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 10c; American extra C, 9¼c; Cuba 9c; Porto Rice 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 50 per box; valentias 14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13½@14c per lb; Muscatels $4 25 per box.

GRAIN—Dealers continue to report a tolerable active market, there being a good demand for most articles; the receipts of oats continue large; wheat is also coming in pretty freely; the rates with sales are: Wheat firm at $1 17@1 20 for red winter, $1 25@1 30 for amber and white. Corn—the demand was less active; prices are giving way; we note sales of shelled at 80@81c; ear 82@83c per bushel; the stock in first hands is not a large one. Oats continue active; we note large sales of mixed at 53@54c; prime white at 55@56c. Rye steady with sales at 85@90c per bushel. Barley is quiet and unchanged; the asking rates are $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

FISH—Dealers report a moderately active market; the present rates are as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per bbl $28; No. 1 mess do 25; Extra No. 1 shore, 16; Extra No. 1 bay 15; No. 1 bay 14; Ex. No. 2 13; No. 2 bay 12; New No. 3 10; Georges codfish, per 100 6 50; Medium do 5 00; Lake trout 7 25; White fish 7 00; Lake herring 5 00.

HAY—The receipts continue very large. The market was a dull one; stocks are accumulating; holders would like to sell out. We quote baled at $18@22 per ton; wagon hay sold at various prices.

HOMINY—Steady, with sales at $4 75@5 per barrel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market since our last has undergone no change. The card rates are: Hams, s. c., canvassed, 16c; shoulders, 10½@11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvased, 18c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; clear rib sides, 12½c; clear rib do, 13c; clear, 13¼c. Mess pork $25 per barrel. Lard—prime leaf for summer use, in tierces, 16c per pound; one-half barrels do, 16¼c; buckets, 17c; in three pound caddies, 17¼c; in five pound do, 17c; in three pound pails, 18¼c; in five pound do, 18¼c; in six pound do, 18c.

POTATOES—The receipts continue large; prices are weak and very uncertain. Sales were reported at $1@1 10 per bushel.

POULTRY—In good demand at 45@60c for chickens, as to size.

SEEDS—Timothy in demand at $3 50@3 75 per bushel; clover is scarce and held at $7 50@8; flax seed $2@2 10 per bushel.

TALLOW—Steady at 6½@7c per pound.

WOOD IN SHAPE—The following articles are reported up to the hour of going to press: Bent rims, 1½ to 1¾ inch per set, $1 25; 1¾ inch, $1 40; 1¾ inch, $1 50; 1½ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2; 2 inch, $2 75; 2½ inch, $3. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch $3; do 1 to 2 inch, $2 75@4. Oak—XXX, 2½ inch and under, per set, $3 50; 2¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, $7 50@10 per dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15. Poles—unfinished, $9@15 per doz; finished, $15@21.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves match with heading are quoted at $30@35 per thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 60; country, $1 50@1 55; kegs, 5 gallons, $1; 10 gallons, $1 25; half barrels, $1 60.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, AUG. 20, 1874.

REMARKS—There is no change to note in the petroleum market, prices and business both retaining the dead lock noted heretofore. There has been a decrease in the shipments of refined oil East during the past few days, caused doubtless by the low prices and depressed condition of the eastern markets.

CRUDE.

The market for crude oil continues dull but unchanged; we quote United at wells 75@77¼c; at river $1 00@1 05; other lines for immediate shipment, 90@95c.

Sales as follows reported at

PARKER'S.

1,500 bbls United at wells..... 75
1,500 do do do 77½c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is dull and unchanged; we quote crude at C. & P. R. R. station at 95c@$1 00 per bbl.; at wells 53@55c.

REFINED.

The home refined market continues dull and depressed; many refineries are making preparations for shutting down, repairing their works and waiting until they can resume operations under more favorable circumstances before they start up again; we quote carbon oil in car lots at 9@9¼c f. o. b. at works.

NEW YORK.

Refined for August delivery is quoted at 11½c; September delivery, 11¾c. Sales of 11,000 bbls reported at these figures.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is lower; we quote refined, spot, 11c; September 11½@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is dull and depressed; we quote city make at $1 50; country $1 40@1 43.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 19.—The Courier says: The market is exceedingly dull and there is no change in prices. Below 75c is bid rather reluctantly, but there is little disposition to operate.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot..... $1 05
750 bbls spot..... 1 05

PARKER'S.

1,500 bbls United at wells..... 77½c
1,500 do do do ..... 75 c

NEW YORK, August 19.—Closing of 18th. There continues a dull and unsettled feeling; there are but few export orders on the market at current figures and there is more disposition to sell contracts at the modified figures. Receivers are not pressing business. Crude in bulk—sales embrace 1,000 bbls at 5c; refined, sales of 5,000 bbls at 11¼c; cases 16¾c; naptha is steady and higher at 9¼@10c; also, 3,000 bbls refined, Auguft, at 11¼c; 3,000 bbls do for last half of September at 11¾c, and 5,000 cases at 10¾c. Philadelphia delivery—The market is a trifle easier and quiet; sales of 3,000 bbls refined at 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Market quiet; S. W. 11c asked; crude 4¾c; cases 15¼c; sales none; futures, September at 11¾@11¾c.

OIL CITY, August 19.—Market quiet and dull at $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, August 19.—The market is quiet and nothing doing; quoted at $1 05.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 19.—Market quiet at 77¼c for United at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, August 19.—Market quiet and nothing doing; quoted at 95c.

TIDIOUTE, August 19.—Market dull and unchanged; 72½c at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 19.—Nothing doing; held at 95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Aug. 19, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were very large, being in excess of the week previous. The sales were large also, exceeding 5,000 head. There was also a large number of through cattle intended for the eastern markets. As usual the largest portion of the offerings consisted of common and medium grades. The market gave signs of weakness; prices are fully ½@¾c lower than at the date of our last general review. This is generally the situation when the supply exceeds the demand to a large extent. Prime native steers were in good demand; we again urge upon drovers to forward a better article to this market if they want to make money, as that description of stock will at all times sell to a better advantage. Texas stock was plenty and dull; prices are very uncertain; the eastern markets were reported off.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth	5 50@5 75
Cherokees and Texas	3 50@4 50
Stocks as per quality and condition	3 00@4 00
Bulls, etc	2 50@3 75

FREIGHTS.

The rates have undergone no change from this point eastward; we quote as follows:

To New York per cwt	30c
To Baltimore per cwt	25c
To Philadelphia per cwt	25c

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run during the week was a small one as compared with the previous week, and we regret to say the largest portion was of the common and medium grades, mostly of the former, and were dull and neglected whilst nice fat sheep sold readily at a slight advance. The reports from the East are not favorable to holders, which makes them more anxious to sell here.

The following are the ruling figures for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 90 lb, fine wool	$5 75
Good 80 lb do do	4 50
Good 85 lb do do	5 00
Fair 75 lb do do	4 50@4 75
Prime 100 lb find wool, Indiana	5 25
Good 95 lb do do do	5 00
Fair 90 lb do do do	4 75

Lambs were in demand at 5c per lb.

HOGS.

The late advance has increased the receipts very materially. The bulk of the offerings are of the common and medium grades. The advance before noted was principally on corn fed hogs. The rates are: Prime to extra Philadelphia $8 62@9 10. Heavy hogs are wanted on account of the high prices of lard.

Best Philadelphia	$8 57@9 00
Good do	8 62@8 75
Good to prime Baltimore	7 25@7 75
Yorkers	6 75@7 00
Grassers	6 00@6 50

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, August 20, 1874.

REMARKS—We have no improvement to note in trade, at least in this vicinity. The general tone of the market is not so strong as a short time since; buyers are careless about taking hold at present asking rates; report says that there are a good many round lots of wool in first hands remaining unsold in Western Virginia and the western part of our own State. The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Common fleece	40@42c
Fine fleece	45@47c
Unwashed	22@30c
Medium fleece	40@42c
Tub-washed	45@46c

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market contains an ample supply one that was fully up with the demand; the offerings consisted of the usual variety and were from various points, including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and from the adjoining counties; also a few head were sent from the East Liberty Yards; the number driven in did not vary much from 375 head while the largest portion of the supply consisted of common and inferior; there was also a fair proportion of medium and fair stock on sale, larger than for some weeks past. There was a marked improvement particularly for those from Chicago and Ohio. The latter descriptions found ready purchasers at fair prices; this, however, is generally the rule not the exception; one dealer remarked that as a general thing the class of cattle on sale was too light for butchers, there being a good many that consisted of what is termed "slippery stuff;" drovers said there was no money to be made on that kind. The following are the rates.

PRICES.

Extra Chicago steers fine and smooth	$7 25
Prime steers	5 25@6 00
Common cattle	3 00@4 50
Bulls	2 00@3 00

SHEEP.

The market was termed an active one; prices generally speaking were firmer and the number of sheep on sale reached 1,900 head; at the close of the market only a limited number remained unsold; as compared with last week the falling off amounted to about 700 head; as a matter of history the best sheep sold the most readily and fair prices were maintained.

The following are the rates:

PRICES.

Best quality, fine wool	$5 25@5 50
Medium to good	4 50@5 00
Common	4 00
Stockers	1 50@3 00

LAMBS.

In moderate supply; sales were made all the way from $2 50 to $4 00 per head as per quality and condity.

FRESH COWS.

The offerings were small; this is no unusual occurrence at these yards; prices ranged from $30 00 to $55 00 per head as per quality.

HOGS

The offerings were light, not over 150 head; there was a good demand; the extreme rates are $7 50@8 50 per cwt.

VEAL CALVES.

The market remains about as it has been for some time past, quiet and unchanged; sales, in a retail way at 5@6c per lb, as to quality and condition.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 19.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour, grain and pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady at 9¾, 13¼@13¾c. Bulkmeats firm at 8¾, 12⅝@12¾c Whisky at 97c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, August 19.—Consols for money 92½; account 92¾; 5-20s, '65, 108¾; do '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¼; New York Central 94½; Erie 30¾; preferred 47

Refined Petroleum 8½@8¾. Linseed Oil 28d.

PARIS, August 19.—Rentes 63 francs 55 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 19.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8¼@8¾d; middling Orleans 8¾@8¼d; sales of 15,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red western spring wheat 9s 6d@10s 6d; red winter spring wheat 10s 4d@10s 8d. Corn 32s 9d. Tallow 39s. Lard 62s 6d. Peas 45s. Bacon—52s 6d long, clear middles; 54s 6d short clear. Spirits Petroleum 8½d.

ANTWERP, August 19.—Petroleum—refined 26f.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Money loaned at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling steady at 486¾@487¼ for sixty days, and 489¾@490¼ for sight. Customs receipts $468,000.

Gold was firm at 109¾@109¾, closing at 109¾: Carrying rates were 2 per cent; borrowing rates 3 per cent to flat. The assistant treasurer disbursed $60,000. Clearings $11,000,000 Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers thus far were $600,000 cash. Gold scarce. Governments firm. State and railroad bonds dull.

Stocks were firm with an advance of ¼@½ on the general list, and 1 per cent. in Rock Island. Western Union and Ohios advanced ¾ per cent. The market closed active and strong. Total sales were 88,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Union Pacific. 5,000 Wabash, 4,500 Rock Island and 3,500 Ohios.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Cotton easier at 17¼@17¾c. Flour dull, irregular, unsettled and lower; superfine Western and State $4 70@5 20; good to choice $5 75@6 20; common to good $5 25@5 70. Wheat heavy and lower; $1 22@1 23 No. 2 Chicago; $1 26@1 28 No. 2 Milwaukee store; $1 30@1 34 No. 1 spring. Rye quiet at 90c@$100. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn dull; 82¼@83 Western mixed; 83½@84c high mixed and yellow Western. Oats steady; 44@55¾c new mixed Western; 48@50 for new white western. Hay steady. Hogs firm. Sugar firm at 7½@8¾. Molasses and rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 4¾@5c; refined 11¾c. Turpentine heavy at 36c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess 23c. Beef unchanged; cut meats steady; middles quiet at 11¾c. Butter firm; western 20@31. Cheese firm; common to prime 10@13½c. Whisky firmer at $1 02½@1 03.

DRY GOODS.

There was a steady, but moderate demand for staple domestic cotton and woolen goods, prints, dress fabrics, shawls and felt skirts. Cotton goods ruled quiet at unchanged prices. Cotton and wool flannels active. Rolled jaconets selling freely, at 6c. Side band prints continue in brisk demand. Woolens quiet and foreign goods inactive.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—Flour quiet at $3 50@4 50 for superfine. Wheat unsettled and quiet at $1 20@1 30 for new red; $1 32@1 33 for amber, and $1 35 for white. Corn in fair demand at 84c for mixed Western. Oats in good demand at 47@47½c. Provisions firm; pork $24@24 50. Beef $20@27; smoked do, $15@16; hams, in pickle, 14¾@15c. Lard held at 14½@15c. Petroleum weak; refined, 11c; crude, in barrels, 8c. Whisky steady at $1 02.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Flour dull; western shipping extras $5 65@5 90. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring $3 75 spot; $3 37½@3 50 seller August; 95¾c seller September; No. 3 94c; rejected 88@88¾c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced and closed easier; No. 2 mixed 66¾@66¼c spot; 66¾ bid seller August; 66c bid seller September or October. Oats active and closed easy; No. 2 38¾@39c; 38¼c spot or seller August. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 72c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 90@92c. Pork active; $23 spot. Lard steady and in moderate demand; 15c spot; 14¾@14¼c seller September. Bulkmeats in fair demand and market firm and undhanged. Whisky 97c. Bran 15c on track. On call board this afternoon wheat closed stronger; $1 00¼ seller August. Corn firmer; 66½c seller August; 66¾@66¼c seller September.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, August 19.—There is no change to notice in the wool trade, as desirable kinds are in very fair demand. Full prices are readily taken for straight lots of fleece suited to the wants of the buyer, but buyers and sellers are more or less indifferent. Manufacturers are not yet quite certain about the fall demand for goods, although the prospects of the trade are promising, but holders of wool are satisfied that no matter what the demand for goods may be, there is no more wool in the country than will be wanted, and hence are confident that prices will be sustained. Sales were made at 52@55c for medium X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania; 48@51c for Michigan and Wisconsin.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—Cotton dull and weak. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn nominly 78c. Oats dull at 47@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull at 15@17c. Provisions stronger. Pork nominally $24. Bacon shoulders 10c; clear rib 13@13¼c. Lard dull at 14¾@15c. Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 01@1 02.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 05@1 10. Corn steady at 65@67c. Oats steady at 41@47c. Rye firm at 83c. Cotton quiet at 16¼c. Pork dull and nominal at $23. Lard steady; summer 14¼c bid. Bulkmeats in fair demand and market firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib in good demand at 12c; clear nominally 12¼c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 9⅞, 13@13¼c. Whiskey steady and in moderate demand at 97c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, August 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10; No. 2, $1 02½. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 36½c. Corn scarce; No. 2 mixed, 66¼c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 81c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2, seller September, 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, August 19.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 white Wabash $1 25; No. 3 $1 20; No. 1 white Michigan $1 21; No. 1 red $1 16. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 69½c; seller August 60¾c; seller September no grade 58½c; do mixed 64¼c. Oats dull; No. 2 40c; seller August 39¾c; No. 1 41c; Michigan 40c; white 44½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—Cotton firm; middling 16½c. Flour firm at $5@8. Corn dull at 80c. Oats, 56c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard active at 15¼c@16c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9¾@10c, sides 13½@13¾c.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.
STATIONERS,
Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers
145 Wood Street.

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 1, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c
1¾ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c
1¾ and 1¾ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c
1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	3 7-10c
2½ and ¾ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	4 6-10c
1½ to 2¾ by 3-19 to No 12	4 2-10c
1 to 1½ by 3-16 to No 12	4 6-10c
½ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	5 2-10c

HOOPS.

2¾ to 3 inch	4 3-10
3½ to 4¾ inch	4 5-10
1½ to 2 inch	4 5-10
1¼ to 1¾ inch	4 8-10
1⅜ to 1¾ inch	5 1-10
⅞ inch	5 5-10
⅝ inch	6 5-10
½ inch	7 2-10
⅜ inch	7 4-10

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	4 3-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	4 6-10c
½ inch	4 9-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	4 4-10c
⅝ inch	5 7-10c
½ inch	6 6-10c

TANK IRON.

Boiled.	Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	5 2-10c
Boiler plate	5 7-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c
Heads, flanging	5 7-10c
Plow slabs	6 c
Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

No.	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	6 8-10c	8 c
No. 15 to 20